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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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IMPORTS OF WOOL HAVE CHANGED IN CHARACTER

More Lower Grade Wools Being Shipped to This Country—War Caused Changes in Sources of Supply.

A large decrease in the receipts of fine wool with a corresponding increase in receipts of the coarser grades was the outstanding feature of the wool import trade of the United States during the first nine months of 1922, according to official trade figures compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Total imports of clothing wool at American ports during the first nine months of 1922 were 29,000,000 lbs. compared with 201,000,000 lbs. during the corresponding period of 1921. Of the 1921 imports of clothing wool 195,000,000 lbs. were imported prior to May 28, upon which date the emergency tariff act became effective. Imports of combing wool, on the other hand, increased from 10,000,000 lbs. during the period January to September, 1921, to 110,000,000 lbs. during the corresponding period of 1922, while imports of carpet wool increased from 74,000,000 to 134,000,000 lbs.

FIGURES REVEAL CHANGES.

These figures reveal that while about 70% of the wool imported into the United States during the first nine months of 1921 was clothing wool, the percentage of the total of this kind of wool imported during the same period of 1922 was only 10.4%. Imports of combing wool and of carpet wool, on the other hand, increased from 3.5% and 25.7%, respectively, in the first nine months of 1921 to 39.4% and 48.1%, respectively, during the corresponding period of 1922. It is the general opinion in the trade that imports of combing and carpet wool were augmented in anticipation of the passage of the permanent tariff.

The combined imports of clothing, combing, and carpet wool during the 1922 January–September period totaled 272,676,551 lbs., compared with 285,095,709 lbs. during the same period of 1921. Although the 1922 imports were 12,419,158 lbs. less than those for 1921, they still exceed the imports for the corresponding period of 1913 by 158,851,557 lbs. Until the outbreak of the war the wool import trade of the United States was

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To those whose cooperation has made possible the collection of the facts concerning the business of agriculture I extend greetings for the new year.

I wish to express the appreciation of the department for the aid rendered by the thousands of crop reporters, the market reporters, representatives of the trade in agricultural products, and transportation agencies during the past year, and bespeak the continuance of this helpful spirit for the coming year in which we anticipate the realization of even greater things.

If each and every member of this widely scattered group contributes his full share the common result can not but be of great benefit to all.

I wish for all of you happiness and prosperity in full measure during the new year.

Henry C. Wallace

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SURPLUS OF ALFALFA HAY BEING RAPIDLY CONSUMED

Crop Movement Larger Than in 1921—Trend of Prices Higher on Alfalfa and Prairie—Timothy Lower

That the marketable surplus of alfalfa is being rapidly consumed is indicated in a survey of the hay market situation recently completed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Although the total production of hay was estimated as about 15,000,000 tons larger than the 1921 crop, the increase was principally in the timothy producing States.

A survey of the market situation made by the department on Sept. 15, 1922, indicated that although the marketable surplus of timothy was about 25% larger than for the previous year, the marketable surplus of alfalfa was about 15% less than the amount marketed during 1921.

DROUGHT CREATES DEMAND.

Drought in the Southwest curtailed the production of alfalfa, and also created an unusually large demand which has resulted in a heavy movement of alfalfa from the western producing territory into the drought areas. The December survey indicated that about 65% of the marketable surplus of alfalfa had been marketed to Dec. 15, 1922, compared with 45% on Dec. 15, 1921. This heavier movement together with the smaller supply indicates that the amount of alfalfa still available for market is considerably less than at the corresponding time last year.

The timothy movement, however, has been about normal and dealers estimated that about 36% of the marketable surplus had been marketed Dec. 15, 1922, compared with 38% at the corresponding date in 1921.

The factors which influenced the movement of alfalfa hay have also been in evidence in the prairie hay market. Although the amount to be marketed was practically the same as for the previous year, the survey indicated that about 50% of the crop had already been shipped compared with 35% to Dec. 15, 1921.

The increased demand for alfalfa has been reflected in the price trend. At the beginning of the crop year—about Sept. 15, 1922—No. 1 alfalfa was quoted at the principal markets at an average price of $21.50 per ton. On Dec. 15 the average price of No. 1

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Live Stock and Meats

BEEF STEERS DECLINED WHILE COW PRICES WORKED HIGHER

Veal Calves also Scored Gains—Hog Prices Broke Under Very Heavy Receipts—Lambs Lower.

Trends of prices for beef steers and for beef cows and heifers moved in opposite directions during the week ending Dec. 30 and also reversed their respective courses of the previous week in that the advance scored last week by the former was erased and most of the decline suffered by the latter was regained. Beef steers predominated and relatively few bullocks except short-feds were offered. Better grades declined most, thus causing a contraction of the price range. The leading factor in the decline was the restricted shipping outlet which resulted largely from draggy conditions in the dressed beef trade caused by holiday influences. On the other hand, scarcity of other killing classes led to higher prices, veal calves advancing $1–$1.50 at Chicago. Demand for feeding material continued seasonally narrow.

Hogs continued to advance until late in the week when moderate receipts gave way to runs which were among the largest of the season. Killing quality was probably the best of the season to date and the price spread on lights and butcher weights was very narrow. The extreme top at Chicago was $8.70 though the best hogs closed at $8.65. In general, prices closed fully steady with last week.

LAMB PRICES SAG.

Although fat lambs sold on city butcher account at Chicago at $15.60 early in the week, values sagged later, trade was slow, and prices on best wooled lambs closed largely weak to 15¢ lower. Shorn lambs were comparatively numerous and held steady, most clippers making $12.75–$13.15. Scarcity of fat sheep, however, became so pronounced that values advanced unevenly 25¢–75¢. Heavy and half-fat yearling wethers declined. Feeding lambs were scarce and held largely steady, the best 55-lb. lambs selling upward to $14.65.

Receipts at 10 large markets during the week were approximately 133,000 cattle, 623,000 hogs, and 155,000 sheep, as compared with 108,507 cattle, 757,448 hogs, and 197,825 sheep a week earlier, and 103,849 cattle, 552,207 hogs, and 180,484 sheep during the corresponding week a year earlier.

Cattle.—Short-fed steers that had been on corn 75 to 120 days predominated at most markets. At Chicago the bulk of beef steers turned chiefly at $7.75–$9.25, though there was a scattering at $10 and upward. No strictly choice matured steers or yearlings were in evidence, however, and the top rested at $11.90, paid for 1,527-lb. averages. The next highest price was $11.75. Yearlings above $9 were scarce, the best stopping at $10.50, though some long yearlings made $11. Weighty steers, many of them relatively short-fed kinds, were in evidence and several loads averaging 1,500 lbs–1,610 lbs. cashed at $8.75–$9.25. Many "warmed-up" steers, some of which carried considerable weight, sold below $7.50. Plainly bred but weighty offerings that had had but little corn sold rather frequently in load lots at $6.50–$6.75. Approximately 2,000 western grassers, most of them Canadian, arrived at Chicago. Both killers and feeder buyers competed for these, the former paying generally $6.25–$6.80 and the latter getting the thinner kinds at $5.25–$6. The average price of beef steers during the week was $8.41 compared with $7.32 for the corresponding week a year ago.

Shipping demand for beef cows and heifers was broader than during the previous week and supplies were too scant to meet the demand, resulting in upturns of largely 50c, the better grades of beef heifers often showing somewhat more advance. At Chicago active competition between local killers and outsiders for beef cows brought the price to $4.25–$5.50 when the bulk of beef heifers turned at $5.50–$7. A few mellow kosher cows at that market sold upward to $8, with heavy kosher heifers of comparable finish selling at $8.25 or more. Good grade beef cows were more numerous at $6.25–$6.75, this kind having turned at the low time a week earlier at around $5.75–$6.25. Canners and cutters maintained their recent activity and closing prices were strong to 15¢ higher than a week earlier. Most canners turned at around $3 although strong-weight descriptions sold upward to $3.25 in instances.

Bologna bulls, especially heavy ones, advanced 35¢–50¢. Beef bulls, however, failed to share this upturn, the heavy, rough, but fat animals going usually at or below the best bologna prices. Desirable heavy sausage bulls sold to shippers for upward to $5 at the close as contrasted with $4.50 for the week earlier.

CALF OFFERINGS LIGHT.

Veal calf offerings were seasonally light, which, together with a broad demand from local killers and outsiders, culminated in a decided price advance. Best light vealers at the close made $11.50 while the bulk went at $10.50–$11. Medium grade light vealers fully shared the advance and medium weight and heavy kinds participated in the upturn to a liberal extent, exceptions being light fleshed, extremely heavy calves.

Stocker and feeder steers at Chicago moved in moderate volume mainly at $5.75–$6.75. Quality was sought and but

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FRESH MEAT MARKETS SLOW UNDER EXCESSIVE SUPPLIES

Forced Sales Were Common as Markets Exhibited Usual Post-Holiday Dullness During Week

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

The fresh meat trade during the week ending Dec. 29 was a repetition of past holiday weeks. Supplies were in excess of demand and all markets consequently were draggy and forced sales common.

Beef.—With a liberal carryover from the previous week and normal receipts during the week supplies accumulated. Coolers at eastern markets were well filled with a general assortment of meat, and this, combined with the indifference of buyers, resulted in slow and draggy markets. Prices were mostly in line with a week ago except at Boston, where good and medium steers declined sharply. The carryover, however, was heavy. The supply at Chicago consisted mostly of common and medium steers with choice and good kinds relatively scarce. Declines of 50¢–$1 were registered on the former, though the better grades remained practically firm.

LIGHTER OFFERINGS OF COW BEEF.

Offerings of cow beef for the week were somewhat lighter and, while markets were dull, prices generally held quite steady. Receipts of bulls continued light and the infrequent offerings sold about steady with a week ago. A slight gain on kosher beef at New York early in the week was lost before the close, although other kosher markets held generally steady under a fairly constant demand.

Veal.—Under moderate offerings of veal and a fairly constant demand Chicago prices weakened and after midweek registered slight declines. Although receipts at eastern markets were about normal and demand inactive, prices generally were unchanged for the week. Supplies accumulated and liberal quantities were carried over.

Lamb.—Despite a liberal movement to freezers toward the close of the preceding week and strong efforts to boost prices at the beginning of the week under review,

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS, WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 30, 1922.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

Market.	Mon.[1]		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	....	.....	235	$8.44	231	$8.56	235	$8.42	237	$8.25	237	$8.33	235	$8.39	233	$8.17	227	$7.19
E. St. Louis	....	.....	210	8.57	198	8.67	213	8.57	217	8.49	205	8.44	209	8.53	203	8.36	206	7.60
Kansas City	....	.....	219	8.11	215	8.21	220	8.31	218	8.13	194	8.25	217	8.17	214	7.95	216	7.29
Omaha	....	.....	234	7.96	239	7.98	238	7.96	245	7.85	238	7.90	239	7.93	241	7.80	233	6.75
S. St. Joseph	....	.....	238	8.04	229	8.15	233	8.12	231	8.05	233	8.19	232	8.12	225	7.91	....	.....
S. St. Paul	....	.....	206	8.08	216	8.19	219	8.16	202	7.97	213	7.96	209	8.07	211	7.94	225	6.97

[1] Holiday.

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 30, 1922.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	71,981	22,348	49,633	228,496	47,273	181,223	61,774	21,443	40,331
Denver [1]	4,322	5,124	1,612	5,314	733	5,802	19,290	17,654	2,881
East St. Louis	14,137	5,782	9,292	75,473	32,428	39,968	4,627	252	5,328
Fort Worth	9,107	1,305	6,219	2,387	380	1,661	369	.....	181
Indianapolis [1]	6,379	3,922	3,060	45,402	9,896	33,945	960	388	595
Kansas City	25,895	9,139	16,155	44,848	7,321	40,425	18,012	1,385	16,715
Oklahoma City	3,904	1,152	3,376	5,998	1,196	5,872	64	.....	30
Omaha	19,849	7,548	11,723	62,878	1,207	61,539	35,004	8,442	29,069
St. Joseph [1]	9,286	2,573	6,737	57,933	10,307	45,539	12,847	.....	10,998
St. Paul [1]	12,179	4,749	8,722	48,443	10,631	38,192	4,916	2,166	4,608
Sioux City	49,823	3,990	24,814	201,801	59,968	32,728	18,974	4,109	3,166
Wichita [1]	2,885	2,097	1,299	8,767	319	7,938	72	.....	75
Total	229,747	69,729	142,642	787,740	181,659	494,822	178,939	55,839	113,917
Previous week	278,876	129,713	157,958	731,973	172,863	567,145	188,203	64,661	115,957

[1] Week ending Friday, Dec. 29, 1922.

lamb markets generally showed no permanent improvement. By midweek early gains were lost and, except for a limited demand for handyweights, buyers were indifferent. Closing conditions were about on a par with a week earlier.

Mutton.—With demand for mutton at Chicago fairly constant and quality good, that market held fairly steady. Eastern demand was uneven. Boston held generally steady with demand and supply about equal. Other markets, however, were weak and declining and closed mostly $1 lower.

Pork.—Although pork receipts were below normal the supply at eastern markets was in excess of the demand and early gains were lost by midweek. Orders to freeze, however, prevented further losses, and since buyers showed little interest the movement to freezers was quite heavy. Closing prices in the east were unevenly 50c–$1.50 lower than a week ago, while at Chicago colder weather and lighter supplies had a strengthening effect, resulting in substantial gains after midweek. Closing prices here were $1–$1.50 above those of last week.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, December 29, 1922.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	4,055	.....	5,530
Denver	2,456	986	16,967
East St. Louis	2,686	174	.....
Fort Worth	575	122	.....
Indianapolis	730	94	10
Kansas City	6,475	928	566
Oklahoma City	639	314	.....
Omaha	5,145	238	2,388
St. Joseph	1,350	42	1,053
St. Paul	3,762	9,848	940
Sioux City	2,332	.....	1,525
Wichita	1,704	245	.....
Total	31,909	12,991	28,979
Previous week	78,391	22,787	40,663
Same week last year	22,207	3,061	22,697
State destination:			
California	136	281	.....
Colorado	1,402	390	14,381
Delaware	.....	508	145
Illinois	4,027	845	1,118
Indiana	1,828	94	678
Iowa	6,022	957	2,294
Kansas	4,447	108	566
Kentucky	98	.....	.....
Maryland	.....	331	713
Michigan	649	.....	1,590
Minnesota	392	288	108
Missouri	4,317	659	1,053
Nebraska	5,322	585	3,611
New Jersey	62	3,763	470
New York	17	3,532	1,110
Ohio	1,506	.....	.....
Oklahoma	314	314	.....
Pennsylvania	424	.....	239
South Dakota	352	.....	135
Tennessee	50	.....	.....
Texas	251	122	.....
Virginia	26	.....	.....
West Virginia	38	214	.....
Wisconsin	229	.....	763
Total	31,909	12,991	28,979

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Dec. 29.	Dec. 22.	Dec. 1.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$19.00-20.00	$19.00-20.00	$19.50-21.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	21.00-22.50	21.00-22.50	21.00-23.00
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 average	14.00-16.00	14.00-16.00	15.00-17.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	22.00-23.00	23.00-24.00	25.00-26.50
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	29.00-33.00	30.00-33.00	31.00-34.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	15.50-18.00	15.00-18.00	17.00-18.25
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	12.00-14.00	12.00-14.25	13.50-14.50
Pure lard, tierces	13.00-13.50	12.25-12.75	13.75-14.50
Compound lard, tierces	12.50-13.00	12.50-13.00	12.00-13.00

LIVE-STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1923.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	South St. Joseph.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.						
Beef steers:						
Medium and heavy (1,101 lbs. up)—						
Choice and prime	$11.50-12.75	$11.25-12.75	$10.25-11.50	$10.25-12.25	$11.15-12.75	.....
Good	9.75-11.50	9.35-11.25	9.25-10.25	8.50-10.25	9.35-11.15	.....
Medium	7.85- 9.75	7.00- 9.35	7.50- 9.25	6.50- 8.50	7.15- 9.35	$7.25-9.00
Common	6.35- 7.85	5.75- 7.00	5.75- 7.50	5.00- 6.50	5.40- 7.15	5.75-7.25
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—						
Choice and prime	11.25-12.50	11.25-12.75	10.25-11.25	10.25-12.25	11.15-12.75	.....
Good	9.60-11.25	9.35-11.25	8.85-10.25	8.50-10.25	9.25-11.15	.....
Medium	7.65- 9.65	7.00- 9.35	7.15- 8.85	6.25- 8.50	6.75- 9.25	7.25-9.00
Common	5.90- 7.65	5.75- 7.50	5.25- 7.15	4.50- 6.25	5.25- 6.75	5.50-7.25
Butcher cattle:						
Heifers, common-choice	4.25-10.25	3.75-10.25	4.15- 8.40	4.00- 9.00	4.15- 9.25	3.75-8.00
Cows, common-choice	3.85- 8.00	3.75- 6.75	3.85- 6.40	3.50- 6.50	4.00- 7.00	3.25-7.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.25- 6.50	3.75- 6.50	3.65- 5.60	2.75- 5.75	3.25- 5.75	3.25-5.50
Canners and cutters:						
Cows and heifers	2.75- 3.85	2.25- 3.50	2.50- 3.85	2.25- 3.50	2.65- 4.00	2.25-3.25
Canner steers	3.00- 4.00	2.75- 3.75	3.00- 3.85	2.50- 3.75	.....	2.50-3.50
Veal calves:						
Light and med. wt., med.-choice	9.50-11.50	7.00-13.00	7.50-10.50	7.00-10.50	6.75-10.00	5.00-9.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	3.50- 8.00	4.00- 8.00	5.00- 8.25	4.00- 7.00	4.50- 8.00	3.50-7.00
Feeder steers:						
1,001 lbs. up, common-choice	5.75- 7.50	5.50- 7.50	5.25- 7.90	5.25- 7.90	5.00- 7.75	4.50- 6.50
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.75- 7.50	4.75- 7.50	5.40- 7.90	5.00- 7.75	4.90- 7.75	4.25- 6.50
Stocker cattle:						
Steers, common-choice	4.25- 7.50	3.50- 7.50	4.50- 7.85	4.25- 7.25	4.25- 7.60	3.50- 6.50
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.25- 5.25	2.75- 5.00	3.00- 5.40	3.00- 5.00	3.00- 5.00	2.75- 4.50
Calves—						
Good and choice	.....	5.75- 7.50	6.75- 7.75	6.00- 7.25	.....	.....
Common and medium	.....	3.75- 5.75	4.50- 6.50	4.00- 6.00	.....	.....
HOGS.						
Top	8.85	8.80	8.50	8.30	8.45	8.25
Bulk of sales	8.50- 8.75	8.50- 8.80	8.25- 8.45	8.00- 8.30	8.15- 8.45	8.15- 8.25
Heavy wt. (251 lbs. up), common-choice	8.45- 8.65	8.35- 8.65	8.10- 8.50	8.05- 8.30	8.10- 8.45	8.00- 8.25
Med. wt. (201-250 lbs.), common-choice	8.55- 8.75	8.55- 8.70	8.20- 8.50	8.10- 8.30	8.20- 8.45	8.15- 8.25
Light wt. (150-200 lbs.), common-choice	8.70- 8.85	8.55- 8.80	8.00- 8.35	7.90- 8.25	8.15- 8.40	8.15- 8.25
Lt. lts. (130-150 lbs.), common-choice	8.50- 8.80	8.35- 8.80	7.90- 8.25	.....	.....	8.15- 8.25
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	7.85- 8.25	7.25- 7.40	7.50- 7.70	7.40- 7.75	7.40- 7.65	7.50- 7.85
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough	7.50- 7.90	7.00- 7.25	7.35- 7.50	7.25- 7.50	7.25- 7.40	7.50- 7.65
Pigs (150 lbs. down)	8.00- 8.50	7.00- 8.60	.....	.....	.....	8.40- 8.50
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	7.00- 8.40	7.50- 8.15	6.50- 7.75	.....	8.50
SHEEP.						
Lambs:						
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	13.00-15.25	13.00-15.00	13.00-14.40	12.50-14.60	12.75-14.60	12.50-14.60
Culls and common	9.50-13.00	9.50-13.00	9.25-12.75	9.00-12.50	9.00-12.50	9.00-12.25
Feeding lambs	12.75-14.65	.....	12.50-14.15	12.50-14.50	.....	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	9.50-13.25	9.25-12.75	9.25-12.25	9.25-12.50	9.00-12.50	9.00-12.75
Wethers, medium-prime	6.25-10.00	6.50- 9.25	6.25- 8.75	7.00- 9.50	6.50- 8.75	6.00- 9.25
Ewes:						
Medium, good, and choice	6.00- 8.65	4.50- 7.50	5.00- 7.50	5.00- 7.85	5.50- 7.75	5.00- 8.00
Culls and common	3.50- 6.00	2.00- 4.50	1.50- 5.00	2.75- 5.00	2.00- 5.50	2.50- 4.75

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1923.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Jan. 2.	Dec. 26.	Dec. 5.	Jan. 2.	Dec. 26.	Dec. 5.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$17.50-18.00	$17.50-18.00	$17.50-18.00	$18.00-20.00	$18.00-20.00	$18.00-19.00
Good	15.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	14.00-17.00	14.00-17.00	14.00-17.00
Medium	12.00-14.00	13.00-15.00	12.00-14.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00
Common	9.50-11.00	10.00-12.00	9.00-10.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	9.00-11.00
Cows—						
Good	10.50-11.00	10.50-11.00	10.00-11.00	11.00-12.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00
Medium	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	8.00- 9.00	10.00-10.50	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00
Common	7.00- 8.50	7.00- 8.50	6.00- 7.50	9.00-10.00	8.00- 9.00	8.00- 9.00
Bulls—						
Common	6.25- 6.50	6.25- 6.50	5.75- 6.00	.....	6.50- 7.00	6.50- 7.50
Fresh veal:						
Choice	17.00-18.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	18.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	17.00-20.00
Good	16.00-17.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	15.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	14.00-16.00
Medium	15.00-16.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	11.00-13.00
Common	10.00-13.00	8.00-10.00	7.00-10.00	9.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	9.00-11.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	16.00-17.00	14.00-15.50	16.00-16.50	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	18.00-19.00
10-12 lbs. average	15.00-16.00	13.50-14.50	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	17.00-19.00
12-14 lbs. average	14.00-15.00	13.00-13.50	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	16.00-18.00
14-16 lbs. average	13.00-14.00	12.00-13.00	13.50-14.50	13.50-14.50	13.50-14.50	16.00-17.00
16 lbs. and over	12.00-13.00	11.00-12.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	15.00-16.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	12.00-13.00	11.50-13.00	13.00-13.50	12.50-14.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-15.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	11.50-12.00	12.00-12.50	12.00-12.50	11.00-13.00	11.00-13.00	13.00-14.00
6-8 lbs. average	10.00-11.00	11.50-12.00	11.50-12.00	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	11.00-12.00
Butts—						
Boston style	13.00-14.00	11.00-13.50	14.00-14.50	15.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	16.00-18.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	25.00-26.00	26.00-27.00	25.00-26.00	26.00-27.00	25.00-26.00	27.00-28.00
Good	24.00-25.00	24.00-25.00	23.00-24.00	24.00-25.00	24.00-25.00	24.00-26.00
Medium	22.00-23.00	22.00-23.00	21.00-22.00	22.00-23.00	22.00-23.00	22.00-23.00
Common	18.00-20.00	18.00-21.00	17.00-20.00	19.00-21.00	19.00-21.00	.....
Mutton—						
Good	13.50-14.50	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	14.00-16.00
Medium	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	12.00-13.00
Common	7.00-10.00	7.00-10.00	7.00-10.00	10.00-12.00	9.00-12.00	10.00-11.00

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER MARKETS DISPLAYED EASIER TONE DURING WEEK

Chicago Market Led in Declines—Storage Stock and Undergrades Comparatively Firm.

The easiness of the butter markets during the week ending Dec. 30 was somewhat of a surprise to many of the trade. Past years have demonstrated that the butter markets between Christmas and New Year's are usually very quiet and often weak, but because of the extremely firm statistical position of the markets this year many doubted that any material weakness would develop. Demand as early as the middle of December, however, began to decrease and continued to decrease throughout the week under review, and although the markets could not be termed extremely weak, a surplus of supplies threw the markets decidedly in buyers' favor.

Chicago, probably under the influence of surplus supplies attracted by the relatively high prices which existed there during late November and early December, formed the center of weakness, and it was there that prices yielded the most. New York found that the imports of Danish and Canadian and the arrivals of Far Western and Northwestern butter in addition to regular receipts were hard to absorb, and as a result the market there was easy and very unsettled.

BOSTON SLOWER TO WEAKEN.

Limited outlets, together with some Canadian boxes and rather heavy domestic supplies, produced an easier feeling in Philadelphia. Boston was slower to weaken, but trading there was very quiet. It was probably due to the fact that Boston uses very little fresh butter at this time of the year that the market there did not display the same lack of strength as other markets.

Early during the week under review, as demand continued light and current arrivals moved sluggishly, more and more receivers began to lose confidence and offer concessions on fresh butter. This was particularly true of fresh centralized cars at Chicago. Buyers were not interested in such large purchases and after a few days of burdensome accumulations prices were reduced to a level where a few cars changed hands, and others held by dealers who refused to sell at the new level, were moved to storage.

Prices on medium grades of miscellaneous lots were also reduced to a level where wider outlets were found both into consuming channels and into storage. Fine butter, although not so plentiful as the medium scores, moved slowly at declining values. The undergrades alone were generally well cleaned up at comparatively firm prices and in consequence there was a tendency toward a narrower price range between scores.

Storage butter formed the firmest part of the market. In view of extremely light stocks of which only a small part is fine butter, owners did not reduce asking prices to a level in line with buyers' views. The result was that by the close of the week the premiums asked for fresh were much smaller and this in turn caused some buyers to turn to fresh, but the shift was not so large as to affect greatly either the storage or fresh markets.

The decrease in demand and the easier tone is probably best illustrated by the statistical position of the markets. Net withdrawals from storage for the week were much lighter than for the previous week and even lighter than a year ago. Receipts for the week at the four markets showed no material increase over the week before but production reports indicated that the make is showing the long-expected increase. It is contended in some quarters that this increase is partly due to deliveries of cream which had been previously delayed by stormy weather, but there seems to be no doubt but that there has been an actual increase in the flow of milk.

Besides this increase in the visible supply, the markets have been called upon to absorb increasing quantities of imported butter as well as butter from the Far Western States. At New York foreign arrivals included 13,604 casks of Danish and several cars of Canadian butter. However, the present condition of domestic markets and firmer Danish markets will probably act as a restraining influence to further purchases of Danish butter.

CHEESE MARKETS STEADY BUT QUIET THROUGH THE HOLIDAYS

Available Supplies are Heavier Than a Year Ago—Fancy Cheese Firm Under Good Demand.

Dullness continued to feature trading in cheese markets during the week ending Dec. 30. Although the general tone was steady, it appeared on the whole that markets had lost a little of the firmness which had marked previous weeks.

The element of chief support since early in December has been the fact that the trade has expected business to pick up after the holiday season, which is usually a dull period. No general change in this attitude is evident, but it is apparent here and there that some operators are not overconfident as they are not taking on stocks and are overlooking no opportunity to move goods.

This situation may be due partly to the desire to reduce stocks before taking inventory. On the other hand, many dealers are content to take just what new business comes along in addition to their regular trade. A great many buyers are apparently holding off purchases until after their inventories are taken the first of the year, for numerous orders reaching the market request prompt attention. Many of these are comparatively light, indicating that the chief consideration is current needs.

CURRENT PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANCE.

In view of the above, it is obvious that developments after the first of the year will be watched with considerable interest. Fancy cheese is expected to hold firm, because of good demand and a supply which is not excessive, but fresh cheese prices are expected to be influenced to a considerable extent by production in Wisconsin. In addition to what was said last week regarding the outlook for winter dairying in Wisconsin, it is reported that some cheese factories which have been skimming their milk and selling cream or making butter, have gone back to making cheese, and that more of them plan to do this after the first of January. To what extent this will increase current production is, of course, not known. Warehouse receipts will serve to show whether the make is increasing, and these figures will bear watching during the next few weeks.

Movement of cheese from storage in the four markets was slightly slower during December, 1922, than in December, 1921, as the surplus holdings over the previous year at the close of the month, although less than 500.000 lbs. were considerably greater than the surplus on the first of the month. The storage reduction in December, 1921, was over 300,000 lbs. heavier than in December, 1922. While up-to-the-minute figures are not available, if current trading stocks in Wisconsin, and storage stocks in Wisconsin and in the four markets are taken together, available supplies from these sources amount to approximately 20.000.000 lbs. compared with approximately 14.000,000 lbs. a year ago. This comparison is based on primary market statistics covering the week ending Dec. 23.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 30, 1922.
[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tuesday	54	51	55	54½	49
Wednesday	54	51	55	54	49¼
Thursday	54	50½	55	54	51
Friday	54	50	55	54	52¼
Saturday	53½	50	55	54	52½
Average for week	53.90	50.50	55.00	54.10	50.95
revious week	54.83	52.33	55.67	54.42	47.33
Corresponding week last year	40.70	40.50	41.70	41.80	36.45

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 Fresh Twins).	New York.[2]	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[2]	Wisconsin.
Monday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tuesday	27–27½	2 –27	27–28	22½	26½
Wednesday	27–27½	2 –27	27–28	22	26¼
Thursday	27–27½	2 –27	27–28	22½	.....
Friday	27–27½	26½–27	27–28	22½	26¾
Saturday	27–27½	26½–27	27–28	22½	26¼
Average for week	27.25	26.75	27.50	22.40	26.56
Previous week	27.31	26.75	27.50	22.67	26.71
Corresponding week last year	21.25	20.95	21.50	19.80	19.38

[1] Holiday. [2] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.
[Cents per pound.]

Monday	(1)	Friday	47½
Tuesday	49	Saturday	47½
Wednesday	47½		
Thursday	47½	Average	47.80

[1] Holiday.

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.
[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Dec. 30.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	9,063,566	8,435,787	7,931,035
Receipts since Jan. 1	636,421,755	627,358,189	566,240,123
Put in cold storage	1,359,019	1,408,589	666,388
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,615,446	4,024,098	2,459,218
Change during week	−1,256,427	−2,615,509	−1,792,830
Total holdings	15,321,932	16,578,359	33,957,851
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	2,766,103	3,167,108	2,213,060
Receipts since Jan. 1	199,835,833	197,069,730	181,621,610
Put in cold storage	359,619	218,342	427,385
Withdrawn from cold storage	533,324	605,781	1,159,055
Change during week	−173,705	−387,439	−731,670
Total holdings	11,883,625	12,057,330	10,886,268
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	15,468,424	29,699,791	10,529,685
Receipts since Jan. 1	280,684,572	265,216,148	256,210,609
Put in cold storage	12,540.655	9,144,844	7,636,183
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,453,269	1,988,523	1,193,509
Change during week	+11,087,386	+7,156,321	+6,442.674
Total holdings	66,366,524	55,279,138	71,030.374
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	134,465	106,721	142,848
Receipts since Jan. 1	16,035,040	15,900,575	15,045.786
Put in cold storage	3,822	4,668	6.439
Withdrawn from cold storage	194,367	243,632	143,802
Change during week	−190,545	−238,964	−137.363
Total holdings	854,129	1,044,674	588.541

CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK MARKET REMAINS FIRM

Shortage of Canned Milk a Feature of December Markets—Supply of Raw Milk Increased.

Continued firmness ruled in the condensed and evaporated milk markets during December, and at the close of the month about the only differences from the November situation were the apparent slight increase in the supply of raw milk for manufacturing purposes and a marked decrease in stocks of canned goods. Although the increase in raw milk has not yet become large enough to add materially to the supply of manufactured goods on the market, it is expected that further increases will occur from now on. The basis for this outlook lies in the fact that in many districts more cows will be freshening through the winter. Furthermore the relatively high prices being paid for milk will tend to stimulate the production of larger quantities.

Perhaps the most prominent feature of the markets at the present time is the shortage of canned milk on the markets. The latest available statistics are for Dec. 1, when total stocks in the hands of all manufacturers reporting were down to approximately 68,870,000 lbs., which is 18,000,000 lbs. less than the stocks reported on Nov. 1 when a new low record was established. Compared with last year, Dec. 1 stocks show a reduction amounting to around 63%.

UNFILLED ORDERS INCREASE.

Along with this very heavy decrease in holdings, there has been a similar heavy falling off in unsold stocks and a marked increase in unfilled orders. It will be recalled that a year ago canned milk markets were in comparatively bad shape because export demand had dropped considerably and production was not adjusted to the changing conditions. The shortage this year is so great, however, and current domestic demand so good that the comparison with a year ago reveals an encouraging change to manufacturers.

Reports from manufacturers indicated that prices paid producers for raw milk during December would be higher than in November. Condenseries which established prices in advance for the month reported prices averaging on the whole about 23¢ per 100 lbs. higher than in November, varying above or below this, of course, in different sections. Condenseries which based prices upon current butter markets also paid higher prices, for December butter markets averaged several cents higher than November. The general feeling is that January prices for raw milk will not show much of a change as already the basic prices for fluid milk which have been announced in some of the principal milk sections are the same as were announced for December, and these fluid milk prices bear an important relation to prices paid by condenseries.

EXPORT DEMAND FALLS OFF.

November export figures indicated further reductions in demand from this source. Shipping is apparently limited to so-called regular business. The only outstanding amounts in November were some 2,631,000 lbs. of evaporated milk to Russia and 1,158,000 lbs. of condensed milk to Ukraine, both presumably for relief purposes.

The combined exports of condensed and evaporated milk from January to November inclusive this year amounted to approximately 177,646,000 lbs., compared with 267,486,000 lbs. during the same period in 1921, a reduction in 1922 of 89,840,000 lbs.

Production figures, which have just become available, show that during the first nine months of 1922 the production of all classes of condensed and evaporated milk in the United States amounted to 1,087,912,000 lbs. During the same period in 1921 production was 1,160,644,000 lbs., making a 1922 shortage of 72,732,000 lbs. A comparison of exports during these same two nine-month periods reveals that 1922 exports were 149,576,000 lbs. and 1921 exports were 217,130,000 lbs., which also indicates a shortage in 1922 amounting in this case to 67,554,000 lbs. Lighter exports in 1922 were practically offset by the lighter production, the small difference between the two being absorbed by additional domestic demand.

Stocks and Exports of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

[In thousands of pounds, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Stocks.	Dec. 1, 1922.		Nov. 1, 1922.[1]		Dec. 1, 1921.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
CONDENSED.						
Total stocks	17,077	1,819	19,988	5,105	29,430	15,261
Total unsold stocks	8,356	948	8,435	4,127	23,180	11,273
Total unfilled orders	1,027	1,104	2,063	1,498	529	.....
EVAPORATED.						
Total stocks	49,899	76	61,540	155	143,453	565
Total unsold stocks	4,137	72	4,609	149	111,166	542
Total unfilled orders	19,668	.....	14,911	.....	707	.....

Exports.	Nov., 1922.	Oct., 1922.	Nov., 1921.
Condensed milk	5,210	3,520	6,653
Evaporated milk	6,794	12,537	11,473
Total	12,004	16,066	18,126

[1] Revised figures, including late reports.

Prices[1] to Producers at Condenseries for 3.5% Milk.

[Per 100 pounds.]

Geographic section.	By manufacturers of case and bulk goods.		By manufacturers of bulk goods only.	
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Nov.
New England	$2.39	$2.08	.....	.....
Middle Atlantic	2.51	2.39	$2.64	$2.43
South Atlantic	2.50	2.39	2.30	2.30
East North Central	2.35	2.09	2.41	2.20
West North Central	2.19	2.02	1.92	1.96
Western (North)	2.20	1.94	2.10	2.14
Western (South)	2.12	1.96	.....	.....
United States	2.31	2.08	2.50	2.29

[1] These prices do not include those paid by factories which base prices in part on current wholesale butter market quotations or which for other reasons could not report prices at the time their reports were mailed.

Wholesale Prices of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

[To domestic trade.]

Geographic section.	Sweetened condensed. Case of 14-oz. cans.		Unsweetened evaporated. Case of 16-oz. cans.	
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Oct.
New England	$5.97	$5.73	$4.66	$4.39
Middle Atlantic	5.96	5.71	4.65	4.41
South Atlantic	6.15	5.87	4.77	4.45
East North Central	6.10	5.97	4.49	4.25
West North Central	6.09	5.83	4.55	4.21
South Central	6.32	6.10	4.82	4.45
Western (North)	.....	.....	4.38	4.36
Western (South)	.....	.....	4.46	4.38
United States	6.07	5.83	4.50	4.36

The number of dairy cows in Ireland in 1921 was slightly larger than in 1913. The butter made by creameries in 1920 was about 16% greater than the output in 1919. The exports of butter for the first nine months of 1922 increased about 15% over the shipments for the same period in 1921, but cheese exports decreased.

MILK POWDER REPORT FOR DECEMBER.

Manufacturers' Stocks of Powdered Milk.

	Whole milk powder.		Skimmed milk powder.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
Total stocks,[1] Dec. 1:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1921	237,012	550,142	48,237	8,000,941
1922	171,519	518,233	48,085	1,804,142
Unsold stocks,[2] Dec. 1:				
1921	237,012	250,742	48,237	7,134,668
1922	171,519	451,100	34,761	645,539

[1] Total stocks include all stocks held by manufacturers reporting.

[2] Unsold stocks include that portion of total stocks not covered by current sales or future delivery contracts.

Wholesale Prices of Skimmed Milk Powder During November, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

Geographic section.	Case goods.[1]		Barreled goods.	
	Range.[2]	Bulk of sales, fresh goods.[3]	Range.[2]	Bulk of sales, fresh goods.[3]
New England	.....	40	10 -14	10 -14
Middle Atlantic	.....	40	8½-14	8½-14
South Atlantic	.....	40	10½-14	11½-14
East North Central	.....	40	10½-14	11½-14
West North Central	.....	40	10 -14½	11½-14½
South Central	.....	40	10½-14½	11½-14½
Northwestern	.....	44	7 -14½	7½-14½
Southwestern	.....	44	10 -15	10 -14½

[1] Prices reported per pound for case goods apply to milk powder packed in 1-lb. cans.

[2] Includes the highest and lowest prices reported.

[3] Includes the highest and lowest "Bulk of sales" prices reported by different firms.

Prices of other powdered milk products ranged as follows: Whole milk powder 31¢–64¢ per 1-lb. can for case goods, and 23¢–36¢ per lb. for goods packed in barrels; dried buttermilk, 10¢–14½¢ per lb. for case goods, and 3½¢–13¢ per lb. for goods packed in barrels.

Skimmed milk powder for export trade was reported sold at 14¢ per lb. f. a. s. Atlantic seaboard.

Exports of Powdered Milk during November, 1922.

Destination.	Pounds.	Destination.	Pounds.
Europe:		South America:	
France	18,450	Chile	8,338
Germany	24,880	Colombia	460
Russia in Europe	2,500	Peru	4,705
Greece	4,500	Venezuela	1,332
United Kingdom	163,620	Asia:	
North America:		China	2,853
Bermuda	396	Japan	48,756
Canada	2,703	Philippine Islands	2,335
British Honduras	515	Other countries	1,586
Guatemala	697	Total, Nov., 1922	305,850
Honduras	1,808	Total, Nov., 1921	974,259
Panama	3,442	Jan.–Nov., 1922	5,903,526
Mexico	7,631	Jan.–Nov., 1921	9,155,061
Cuba	4,343		

Number of Dairy Cattle in New Zealand Has Doubled Since 1911.

The total number of dairy cows in New Zealand in 1922 is 1,129,000 or over a third of the total number of cattle. The number of dairy cattle has nearly doubled since 1911.

Cheese production increased from 19,000,000 lbs. in 1905–06 to 141,000,000 lbs. in 1919–20. Butter production increased very little during that period.

Butter exports increased from 35,000,000 lbs. in 1920 to 101,000,000 lbs. in 1921. Further increases are shown for the first eight months of 1922 compared with the same period in 1921.

The number of cows in Switzerland in 1921 was slightly greater than in 1920 but was less than the prewar number.

Fruits and Vegetables

FUTURE MARKETS FOR APPLES REGARDED AS PROBLEMATICAL

Heavy Storage Stocks a Factor—Carlot Shipments of Leading Lines Continued to Decrease.

End-of-the-year sales of potatoes were made at slightly lower levels at shipping points, but prices were firm in the most important city markets. Sweet potato markets were nearly steady, while onions advanced in the East and were weaker in Chicago. Cabbage prices declined in several consuming centers.

Total shipments of 10 leading fruits and vegetables were 5,945 cars during the week ending Dec. 30, a decrease of 750 cars. Celery, lettuce, and white potatoes moved in much lighter volume. Shipments of early cabbage were reported from Florida and Texas.

APPLE OUTLOOK UNSETTLED.

Apples.—Dealers are beginning to wonder whether there will be the usual winter rise in apple prices this season. During January the market usually is more or less draggy, but price advances are the rule after this month. Diminishing supplies and cost of storage are contributing factors to this upward trend.

December stocks in cold storage were equal to 1,100,000 bbls. above normal and were equally in excess of the December, 1921, holdings. Supplies of barreled stock were 120% greater than a year ago. Boxed apples in cold storage were scarcely more than the average of the past five seasons and were about 40% less than in December, 1921. Approximate holdings on Dec. 1 were 7,091,000 boxes and 4,356,000 bbls. This is little more than one-fifth the total commercial crop of apples.

Exports to the middle of December equaled 1,601,528 bbls., of which three-fifths were barreled stock and the remainder in boxes. Total exports have been about 60% greater than for the early part of the 1920 season, when the commercial crop was only 3,000,000 bbls. more than this season's crop. Exports of the 1921 crop were less than 500,000 bbls. to the middle of December that year, because of the shortage of barreled apples. Attractive prices in the British market have stimulated export trade. York Imperials averaged $5.25–$6.25 per bbl. this December. Yellow Newtowns ranged $6–$9 and Baldwins $5–$6. Extra Fancy western boxed apples have been selling in Great Britain at $3.25–$3.75 for Washington Yellow Newtowns, $2–$2.25 for California Jonathans, and slightly less for Winesaps.

In many of the barreled-apple areas there has been a recent tendency among dealers to move stocks at fair offers because of the large supplies on hand both East and West. Cold-storage Baldwins, A 2½ inch, held steady at $4.25–$4.50 f. o. b. western New York points, with Greenings slightly below that range and Kings about 50¢ higher. In consuming markets, Baldwins still averaged nearly $5 per bbl., $2 less than December, 1921. Shipments filled 448 cars, or 100 less than the previous week. About 80% were from New York State.

Cold weather in the Northwest complicated the situation at Washington loading points. Apples in temporary storage suffered losses. Comparatively few sales were made, but shipments from the Northwestern States increased slightly to 755 cars. Arrivals in New York City were so light at the close of the week that no prices were quoted. Best sizes of Extra Fancy boxed Jonathans brought $2–$2.25 in Chicago.

Potatoes.—A nearly steady tone prevailed in wholesale potato markets with limited demand and moderate supplies. Leading eastern varieties held at $1.25–$1.60 per 100 lbs. and Northern sacked stock at 75c–$1.15, reaching $1.35 in Baltimore and Philadelphia. Western Russets were firm at $1.30–$1.40 in leading markets. Prices were slightly weaker at distributing points. Shipments were 300 cars lighter, Michigan and Wisconsin alone showing increased movement.

Cabbage.—A slight weakening occurred in leading cabbage markets when losses of $2–$10 resulted in a prevailing range of $20–$25 per ton bulk for Eastern and Northern Danish type stock. Prices held firm at $16–$19 f. o. b. loading points. Shippers in Western New York were asking $25 for middle-of-January shipment. Florida Wakefields in 1½ bu. hampers brought $1.75–$2.25 in eastern cities. Carlot movement was at the recent volume of around 400 cars.

Onions.—Limited supplies of onions caused a slight advance in New York and other eastern markets where sacked yellow varieties sold at $3-$3.25 per 100 lbs. In Chicago prices declined 25c–50¢ under liberal supplies and closed at $2–$2.25. Colorado Giant Sweets brought $2.50–$2.75. Shipments continued to decrease.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Movement of *cauliflower* increased slightly to 207 cars. Demand was limited and California stock in crates declined 75c in New York, closing at $1.75–$2, and ranged $2–$2.75 in other markets. Shipments of *celery* fell off about one-third. New York stock in two-thirds crates closed 25¢–50¢ higher at $3.25–$4. Michigan square crates held at $1–$1.25 in Chicago. California crates were firm in New York at $7.50–$8.50. In spite of decreased shipments of *lettuce*, prices declined in eastern markets. California Iceberg stock ranged $3.25–$3.50 per crate in New York and Philadelphia. In Chicago prices advanced to $4–$4.50. Florida stock weakened in eastern markets to $2–$2.25 per 1½ bu. hamper but closed firm in Chicago at $1.50–$1.75. *Sweet potato* shipments increased slightly to 328 cars. Markets were generally steady. New Jersey and Delaware yellow varieties sold at 75¢–$1.25 per bu. hamper in eastern markets and in Chicago at $1.25–$1.75. Tennessee Nancy Halls ranged 85¢–$1.15 in midwestern cities. Georgia and Mississippi Porto Ricans were steady at $2–$2.25 in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

This season's sweet-potato shipments from the eastern shore of Virginia filled 6,300 cars, or 1,500 more than either of the last two seasons.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern sacked Round Whites—per 100 lbs.

Market.	Week's carlot arrivals.	This season. Dec. 30.	This season. Dec. 23.	One year ago.
New York	255	[1] $1.40-1.45	[1] $1.35-1.45	[1] $2.10-2.15
Boston	215	1.25-1.35	1.25-1.35	2.15-2.25
Philadelphia	113	1.40-1.45	1.50	2.05-2.15
Baltimore	22	1.25-1.35	1.45	2.15-2.25
Pittsburgh	75	1.05	1.05	2.35
Cincinnati	22	1.00-1.05	1.05-1.10	2.15
Chicago	268	[2] .75-.90	[2] .75-.85	[2] 2.00-2.20
St. Louis	40	[3] 1.00-1.10	[3] 1.00	[3] 2.00-2.10
Kansas City	114	[2 3] .80-.90	[2 3] .80-.90	[2 3] 2.00

SWEET POTATOES, New Jersey and Delaware, Yellow Varieties—Bushel hampers.

New York	37	$1.00-1.25	$0.75-0.90	$1.50-1.75
Boston	10	1.00-1.10	1.00-1.10	1.80-2.00
Philadelphia	4	.65-.85	.75	1.40-1.50
Baltimore	2	.85-1.00	.65-.85	1.50-1.65
Pittsburgh	29	.75-1.35	.75-1.35	1.65-1.75
Cincinnati	4	[4] .90-1.00	[4] .90-1.00	[4] 1.40-1.50
Chicago	43	[4] 1.10-1.25	[4] 1.10-1.15	[4] 1.30-1.40
St. Louis	2	[4] .85-.90	[4] .90-1.00	[4] 1.00
Kansas City	10	[4] 1.00-1.10	[4] 1.00-1.10	[4] 1.50

ONIONS, Eastern and Midwestern Yellow Globes—100-lb. sacks.

New York	90	$3.00-3.15	$2.65-3.05	$6.00
Boston	13	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	5.50-5.75
Philadelphia	34	2.65-3.00	2.65-2.90	5.25
Baltimore	9	2.75-3.15	3.00	5.25
Pittsburgh	15	2.75-3.00	2.75-3.00	5.25-5.50
Cincinnati	16	3.00-3.25	3.25	5.50
Chicago	52	2.00-2.25	2.50	[5] 5.25-5.50
St. Louis	5	[5] 2.00-2.15	[5] 2.05-2.25	[5] 5.50-6.00
Kansas City	30	[5] 2.25	[5] 2.00	[5] 5.50-6.00

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Danish Type—Bulk per ton.

New York	50	$20.00-22.00	$22.00-25.00	$45.00-50.00
Boston	28	[6] 1.50-1.75	[6] 1.50	[6] 3.25
Philadelphia	23	20.00-25.00	18.00-20.00	50.00-60.00
Baltimore	14	20.00-23.00	22.00-25.00	40.00-45.00
Pittsburgh	22	20.00	20.00	55.00
Cincinnati	23	25.00-28.00	28.00-30.00	50.00-60.00
Chicago	36	[7] 23.00	[7] 25.00-26.00	[7] 58.00-60.00
St. Louis	23	20.00	30.00	60.00
Kansas City	12	[1] 1.25	[1] 1.25	[1] 3.25

APPLES, New York Baldwins, A2½-inch—Barrels.

New York	123	$4.75-5.00	$4.75-5.00	$8.00-8.25
Boston	7	4.50-5.00	5.00	7.00-7.50
Baltimore	9	4.00-4.25	.....	6.50-7.00
Pittsburgh	39	4.25-4.75	4.25-4.75	6.50-7.25
Cincinnati	29	4.50	4.50-4.75	6.75-7.00
Chicago	19	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	7.00-7.50
St. Louis	6	[8] 5.50-6.00	[8] 5.50-6.00	.....
Kansas City	1	[8] 4.50-5.00	[8] 4.50-5.00	.....

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES.			
Presque Isle, Me.	[1] $0.67-0.75	[1] $0.80	[1] $1.61-1.81
Rochester, N. Y.	.95-1.05	1.05	1.95
Grand Rapids, Mich.	.57½-.62½	.62½-.67½	1.80-1.90
Waupaca, Wis.	.60	.60-.65	1.35
Minneapolis, Minn.	.55-.65	.60-.70	1.70-1.85
Idaho Falls, Idaho	[9] .25	[9] .40-.45	[9] 1.25
Colorado points	[9] .30	[9] .30	[9] 1.15
CABBAGE.			
Rochester, N. Y.	15.00-19.00	16.00-18.00	38.00-40.00
Wisconsin points	16.00-17.00	.....	50.00
APPLES.			
Rochester, N. Y. (bbls.)	4.25	4.25-4.75	.....
Spokane, Wash. (box)	1.65	.....	.....

[1] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] Minn. Red River Ohios.
[4] Tenn. and Ark. Nancy Halls.
[5] Red varieties.
[6] Barrels.
[7] Sacked and delivered.
[8] Midwestern Jonathans.
[9] Wagonloads cash to growers.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Dec. 30.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to Dec. 30.	Last season to Dec. 31.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas.	840	537	838	31,414	47,552	56,313
Bbl. areas.	448	135	548	47,609	25,832	32,138
Cabbage:						
Old crop	366	319	388	34,318	26,956	31,000
New crop	22	69	5	[1] 58	[1] 116	[1] 34,318
Cauliflower	207	167	196	1,462	1,911	4,335
Celery	439	234	649	11,927	10,294	11,640
Lettuce	339	403	499	2,923	3,118	21,887
Onions	266	262	309	23,076	17,333	20,777
Potatoes:						
Sweet	328	363	313	13,696	12,585	19,278
White	2,331	2,043	2,620	154,626	152,214	238,251
Spinach	159	121	133	1,289	859	4,654
Vegetables, mixed	200	133	204	19,104	15,816	15,816
Total	5,945	4,786	6,708	341,444	314,470	456,089

[1] Not included in totals.

APPLE MARKET IN NORTHWEST DULLEST IN SEVERAL SEASONS.

Prices for Good Fruit Out of Cold Storage Have Held Fairly Steady—Car Shortage a Factor.

The apple market in the Northwest during November and December was perhaps the dullest experienced in several years, but f. o. b. prices for good fruit out of cold storage remained fairly steady, according to a recent report from the Spokane office of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Considerable overripe fruit, principally Jonathans and Delicious, however, has been sold at prices 25¢–50¢ below what would have been the market value if transportation and storage facilities had permitted its movement at the proper time.

For the medium to large sizes, Extra Fancy grade, the prevailing sales ranges for stock in good condition were as follows about Dec. 20: Winesaps, $1.50–$1.65, mostly $1.65, a few best $1.75; Delicious, fair condition, $1.75–$1.90, best mostly around $2, some as high as $2.15; Spitzenburg, $1.25–$1.40, mostly $1.35–$1.40; Romes, mostly around $1.25, large sizes $1.35–$1.40, a few $1.50; Yellow Newtowns, mostly around $1.50, nominally. The prevailing ranges on fruit of similar grade and sizes during December, 1921, were $2–$2.15 on Winesaps and $1.65–$1.80 on Romes.

In comparison with this season's prices, it has been estimated that the market during the two preceding crop years ranged mostly as follows: Jonathans, 1921–22, $2–$2.15, and 1920–21, $1.90–$2.10; Winesaps, 1921–22, $2–$2.25, and 1920–21, $1.85–$2; Delicious, 1921–22, $3–$3.25, and 1920–21, $2.45–$2.60.

GOOD RETURNS FROM ENGLAND.

Although it has been expected that heavier exports to Great Britain in response to the good demand would bring lower prices in that country, some shippers are reporting returns from the British apple markets higher than those being received at home. Yellow Newtowns, Jonathans, and Winesaps are the preferred boxed apples and the smaller sizes, 138's–200's, are in most demand.

When relief from the car shortage was obtained during the latter part of November, shippers made every effort to move out those varieties which were overdue at terminal cold storages, or which were fast becoming ripe enough for early consumption. About the middle of December, however, another obstacle arose when the Northwest suffered a period of almost two weeks of heavy snowstorms and below-zero weather. Under such conditions, loading was impracticable and one railroad embargoed eastern shipments for a week.

The importance of proper storage facilities to the apple industry in the Northwest has been clearly shown by the breakdown of the transportation system this season. In the past, it has been felt in some quarters that common storage was satisfactory for the handling of the early maturing varieties and that any substantial frost-proof space would prove adequate for the holding of the later varieties until time of shipment. The frequency of rejections and claims for allowances on account of decay, overmaturity, and freezing injury, however, has served to emphasize the importance of keeping the fruit as near 32° as is possible from the time of picking until it is ready for market. In one district, where the amount of cold storage space is sufficient for only a fraction of the tonnage, it is estimated that this year's losses in the market value of the fruit shipped in an overripe condition would go far toward the cost of providing the necessary warehouses.

Although it is a fact that a considerable amount of culled fruit was dumped into the Columbia River this year, local authorities deny that there is any foundation for the story that one-third of the crop will be destroyed by dumping because of market conditions. Returns to the growers in a number of instances have been less than the freight costs and below the cost of production, but the situation is accounted for largely by the transportation tie-up and the consequent arrival of carloads in poor condition, together with the large production in competing sections.

Carlot shipments of northwestern apples to the end of 1922 were about 40% lighter than during the early part of last season, as is shown in the following table:

State.	To Dec. 30, 1922.	To Dec. 31, 1921.	Season total, 1921–22.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Idaho	2,986	5,355	5,825
Montana	308	651	688
Oregon	2,792	5,589	6,554
Washington	17,430	26,290	32,937
Total	23,516	37,885	46,004

DISTRIBUTION OF NEW JERSEY POTATOES GREATLY INCREASED

Shipments this Season About 70 Per Cent Heavier Than from Last Year's Short Crop.

Not only have New Jersey potato shipments been 70% heavier this season than during the short-crop season of 1921 but the distribution of early potatoes from that State has been greatly extended, as shown by a record of primary destinations of 14,120 cars shipped during the period July 20 to Sept. 30, 1922.

Although the first car of the season went forward about June 25, heavy movement was not under way until a few weeks later. Approximately 3,000 cars came from New Jersey during October and November, making total shipments this season more than 18,000 cars.

RECORD OF MAIN DESTINATIONS.

Of the 14,120 cars shipped during the 11 weeks under consideration more than 6,000 went to towns in the Middle Atlantic States. This is an increase of 65% over 1921. In that group of States 37 more markets received Jersey potatoes than during the previous season. New York City received 1,392 cars; Pittsburgh, 1,309; Philadelphia, 751; Newark, 467; Buffalo, 185; Pitcairn, Pa., 161; Jersey City, 135; Wilkes-Barre, 117; and Scranton, 116. Many of the cars shipped to points like Pittsburgh and Pitcairn were diverted or reshipped from those stations. Cities in New Jersey, as well as Philadelphia and New York City, also received vast additional quantities of potatoes by wagon or truck from Jersey producing points.

East North Central States, comprising Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, took about 2,900 cars of the 1922 crop, an increase of nearly 50% over 1921. In this district Chicago received 561 cars; Cleveland, 488; Detroit, 444; Indianapolis, 167; Toledo, 155; and Cincinnati, 119.

To points in the New England States 2,200 cars of Jersey potatoes were shipped, representing a gain of 155% over the previous season. Boston took more cars than any other New England city, 637 cars. Providence received 132 cars and Charlestown 104.

Primary Distribution of New Jersey Potatoes.

To—	July 15–Sept. 15, 1921.		July 20–Sept. 30, 1922.	
	Cars.	Markets.	Cars.	Markets.
Maine	22	4	71	10
New Hampshire	36	5	128	12
Vermont	18	7	27	5
Massachusetts	693	31	1,429	46
Rhode Island	33	3	204	5
Connecticut	63	9	344	16
New York	1,124	51	2,802	76
New Jersey	426	24	859	30
Pennsylvania	2,133	73	2,911	79
Delaware	5	1	11	2
Maryland	100	4	165	6
District of Columbia	146	1	326	1
Virginia	116	12	323	16
West Virginia	131	15	259	18
North Carolina	47	12	221	23
South Carolina	4	1	149	10
Georgia	84	8	305	24
Florida	117	6	239	7
Alabama	65	6	205	9
Mississippi	9	4	43	7
Louisiana	54	3	202	3
Tennessee	79	6	213	9
Kentucky	106	10	215	17
Ohio	1,006	58	1,249	52
Indiana	234	34	526	44
Illinois	321	7	679	21
Michigan	423	14	454	6
Missouri	4	1	51	3
Canada	.....	.....	8	5
Panama	.....	.....	2	1
Wisconsin	7	4	.....	.....
Oklahoma	2	2	.....	.....
Minnesota	1	1	.....	.....
Total	7,609	417	14,120	563

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET.
Week Ending December 23, 1922.

Variety and grade.	Origin.	Market.	Price.[1]
Yellow Newtowns:			*Per bbl.*
All grades	Virginia	London	$6.38–$7.54
Do	do	Liverpool	5.80– 7.08
Do	do	Glasgow	8.24
York Imperials:			
All grades	do	London	5.11– 5.57
Do	do	Liverpool	4.99– 7.20
Do	do	Glasgow	4.64– 6.50
Rhode Island Greenings:			
All grades	New York	Liverpool	4.64– 4.87
Do	do	Glasgow	5.34– 5.80
Ben Davis:			
All grades	Virginia	do	4.87– 5.34
Do	New York	do	4.64– 5.22
Baldwins:			
All grades	do	do	4.18
Jonathans:			*Per box.*
Extra fancy	Washington	Liverpool	1.97– 3.02
Do	do	Glasgow	1.74– 2.21
Fancy	do	Liverpool	1.62– 2.26
Do	do	Glasgow	1.74– 2.09
C grade	do	do	1.68– 1.91
Do	do	Liverpool	1.28– 1.86
All grades	do	London	1.62– 2.09
Spitzenbergs:			
Extra fancy	do	Liverpool	1.80– 2.55
Do	do	Glasgow	2.09– 2.55
Fancy	do	do	1.91– 2.26
Do	do	Liverpool	2.15– 2.32
C grade	do	do	1.51– 2.15
Do	do	Glasgow	1.86– 1.91
All grades	do	London	1.74– 3.02
Winesaps:			
All grades	do	do	1.74– 2.21
Do	do	Glasgow	1.97– 2.44
Rome Beautys:			
Extra Fancy	do	Liverpool	1.57– 1.86
Fancy	do	do	1.68– 1.74
Yellow Newtowns:			
Extra Fancy	Washington and Oregon.	do	2.44– 3.48
Do	do	Glasgow	2.32– 3.31
Fancy	do	do	2.44– 3.13
Do	do	Liverpool	2.61– 3.02
C grade	do	do	2.61
Do	do	Glasgow	2.38– 2.67
All grades	California	Liverpool	2.44– 3.08
Do	Washington	London	2.55– 2.79
Grimes Golden:			
All grades	do	Glasgow	1.97– 2.55
Delicious:			
All grades	do	do	1.86– 2.67
Do	do	London	1.74– 1.97

[1] Conversions made according to rate of exchange prevailing on Dec. 22, when the shilling was worth about 23 cents.

Hay and Feed

ALFALFA HAY SCORED SHARP ADVANCES AT KANSAS CITY.

Timothy Prices About Steady—Receipts During Week Fairly Heavy in Most Markets.

Hay markets experienced the usual holiday dullness during the week ending Dec. 30. Trading was limited to the immediate needs of the buyers but was sufficient in most instances to absorb the receipts which were fairly heavy, especially in the central western markets. Prices of timothy hay were steady and practically unchanged except at one or two markets. Alfalfa prices, however, were higher at Kansas City but fluctuated within a range of $1 or $2 per ton at other markets.

The receipts of hay in carloads at the principal markets are given in the accompanying table.

City.	Week ending— Dec. 30, 1922.	Dec. 23, 1922.	Dec. 31, 1921.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	57	48	.....
New York	90	95	84
Philadelphia	63	60	.....
Pittsburgh	134	131	103
Cincinnati	178	140	57
Chicago	149	204	105
Minneapolis-St. Paul	181	154	68
St. Louis	183	195	.....
Omaha	169	175	.....
Kansas City	508	310	246
Los Angeles	251	258	33
San Francisco	70	106	50

Timothy.—There was practically no change reported in the situation at Boston. The holidays restricted the demand and dealers did not expect any improvement until after the new year. Prices on the better grades of hay remained firm but prices of the poorer grades, of which good amounts were arriving from Maine and New Hampshire, were lower, and this character of hay was hard to sell. Light receipts at New York and the small stocks in dealers' hands together with the small number of invoices arriving held the hay market rather firm. Choice grades of timothy and light clover mixed in large bales were in good demand.

The market remained firm and practically unchanged at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The receipts at the latter market were moderately heavy but were only normal for this season of the year and were well cleaned up at the end of the week. Lighter receipts for the coming week were indicated by the few notices of shipments being received. Receipts at Cincinnati were unusually large, amounting to 178 cars. The heavy receipts were caused by the arrival early in the week of about 150 cars of delayed shipments. Local buyers were mostly out of the market because of large stocks on hand but an active southern demand developed which absorbed the accumulation and helped to steady prices on a level only about 50¢ below the quotations of the previous week.

At Chicago the price of No. 1 timothy advanced about $1 per ton during the week because of an improved current demand and a lighter movement. Hay of good quality was rather scarce and No. 1 timothy in light two-wire bales sold as high as $23 per ton. Country loadings were reported of small volume and lighter receipts were expected for the following week. Shipping demand at St. Louis was fairly active for medium grades of hay, which, together with a good local demand for the better grades, kept the market well cleared up. Prices were stronger for clover and alfalfa.

ALFALFA UP AT KANSAS CITY.

Alfalfa.—The alfalfa market was unusually strong at Kansas City and prices of No. 1 alfalfa were advanced to $24.25 per ton. The demand was fairly broad while offerings from the country were rather limited. Receipts totaled 210 cars. Because of the relatively high level of the prices feeders were more cautious in buying, but the demand from the outlying territory and East and Southeast was active and readily absorbed the offerings. The market at Omaha remained steady and prices practically unchanged. Receipts were fairly heavy but were not in excess of the demand. Reports of shipments indicate increased receipts but stocks in dealers hands are not heavy, so that the market will be able to absorb a fairly large quantity of hay.

Reports from practically the entire alfalfa surplus producing section indicated that the movement of alfalfa to Dec. 30 was heavier than for the corresponding period last year and that about 65% of the marketable surplus was already shipped compared with about 45% at the corresponding time last year. The Pacific coast markets were also practically unchanged. There was a good demand for the best grades of alfalfa at Los Angeles and the choice rabbit alfalfa sold at about $31 per ton. Grain hay prices at San Francisco were somewhat lower, but alfalfa prices remained firm because of good demand.

Prairie.—Prairie prices were generally unchanged except at St. Louis, where prices advanced $2 per ton because of the light supply and an improved demand. The demand for the better grades at Kansas City was more active from the commercial interests, but because of the large supply of the poorer grades prices did not make any material advance. At Minneapolis the receipts were fairly heavy and the demand was rather dull except from the stockyards, which took fair amounts. Because of the mild weather and the absence of snow there was practically no outside demand, and the market would probably have been overstocked had not the stockyards been in the market.

North Dakota Potato Shipments Far Below Last Season's Record.

In 1921–22 North Dakota made a remarkable record in potato shipments. The movement from that State increased nearly 500% over the previous season, filling 10,500 cars. But this season to Dec. 30, less than 5,000 cars had been shipped, even though the 1922 production showed an increase of 50% over that of 1921. Poor markets are said to be the reason for this decreased movement.

PRICES OF HAY, STRAW, AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, DECEMBER 30, 1922.

[In dollars per ton—carload lots.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Richmond.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	25.50	26.50	22.00	19.00	22.50	25.00	22.50	17.00	22.00	16.50	20.50	.....	16.25	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	25.50	21.50	18.00	21.50	24.00	.....	.....	19.00	[2] 16.00	19.00	.....	15.00	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	23.50	24.50	21.00	16.50	20.00	22.50	21.00	16.00	17.00	15.00	16.00	.....	13.50	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover mixed	.....	24.50	20.00	17.50	21.50	.....	.....	16.50	17.00	15.00	.....	.....	15.75	.....	.....
No. 1 clover mixed	22.00	21.00	.....	18.00	21.00	.....	.....	15.50	17.00	15.00	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	18.00	22.00	.....	.....	16.50	16.00	17.00	19.00	.....	16.00	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	32.00	30.50	26.00	25.00	22.00	.....	20.25	24.25	24.00	19.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	30.00	27.00	.....	20.00	20.00	.....	18.25	21.50	.....	18.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	24.00	.....	17.00	17.00	.....	15.50	17.50	.....	17.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	15.50	19.00	15.75	12.00	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	14.50	16.00	13.50	10.75	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	12.50	.....	14.75	.....	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00
STRAW.															
No. 1 wheat	14.50	.....	15.00	14.00	13.00	.....	.....	12.00	11.00	8.50	.....	8.00	9.25	.....	.....
No. 1 oat	15.50	.....	15.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	12.00	12.00	9.00	.....	9.00	9.25	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (straight)	26.50	23.50	22.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (tangled)	.....	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	13.00	12.50	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	34.00	33.50	33.25	32.00	33.00	.....	.....	30.50	27.75	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	35.50	33.75	34.50	33.50	34.50	.....	29.00	31.00	.....	.....	27.00	.....	24.50	38.00	37.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	33.50	31.50	.....	31.00	.....	31.00	27.75	.....	26.50	25.00	24.50	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	34.00	33.50	33.00	30.50	33.00	.....	30.00	31.00	27.50	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	36.00	34.50	35.00	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	.....	50.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	29.00	29.00	28.00	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	31.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	26.00	.....	38.00
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	33.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00
Rye middlings	32.50	.....	.....	29.75	31.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	57.50	56.50	56.75	57.00	.....	.....	.....	56.25	53.50	52.00	.....	56.00	56.00	.....	52.00
Cottonseed (41%)	56.25	.....	55.00	53.50	.....	48.00	46.00	50.50	51.50	.....	.....	53.50	50.50	46.00	47.00
Cottonseed (36%)	53.00	51.75	52.00	50.00	50.50	47.00	42.50	48.00	48.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanut (43%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	29.50	33.50	29.25	.....	28.50	27.00	27.00	33.00	.....
Gluten feed	47.50	46.00	46.45	44.25	.....	.....	.....	43.25	40.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	37.50	36.50	36.50	.....	35.50	.....	.....	35.00	31.00	.....	31.50	29.50	.....	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	37.50	36.00	36.00	.....	35.50	.....	.....	35.00	30.50	.....	.....	29.50	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.50	33.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3] 38.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	48.00	48.00	.....	[2] 48.00	.....	.....	.....	46.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.00	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

FEEDSTUFFS IN LIGHT DEMAND, WITH PRICES FAIRLY STEADY

Available Supplies in Excess of Present Needs—Transit Offerings Liberal During Week.

An extremely light demand for practically every kind of feed was noted during the week ending Dec. 30, 1922. Many traders believed the dullness to be caused by the rather heavy stocks of most feedstuffs in the interior and the expectation of prospective purchasers that prices would decline as a result of the light consumption of feeds due to the very moderate winter temperature in most feeding sections during recent months.

Transit offerings were heavy and it is quite likely that prices would have declined considerably if offerings for future shipment had been more liberal. Mills, however, appeared to have a sufficient number of open contracts; in fact, many indicated being sold up for the next 20 days. This resulted in fairly steady prices for most feeds in production centers, although in nearly every important distributing section it was necessary to discount prices for transit stuff. Storage stocks continued fairly large. Receipts were good and the movement heavy.

WHEAT FEEDS OFFERED LIBERALLY.

Wheat millfeeds.—Offerings of wheat millfeeds for near-by shipment were more liberal than those for future shipment. Production in the Northwest was fairly good, while the output of Southwestern mills was slightly curtailed. Prices held steady. The heavier feeds, such as reddog, advanced slightly. The demand was light. Shipments from mills showed a decrease from the previous week. This was partly due to difficulty in obtaining shipping instructions, which made necessary the disposal of track cars at Minneapolis at discounts of 50¢–$1 per ton.

In the Southern States the inquiry for wheat feeds fell off sharply. In the Northeast prices quoted by jobbers continued to be below those asked by western dealers. The demand from the country trade was generally light. Eastern jobbers were reported as offering soft winter wheat bran at $31 in the Cincinnati market, which was a rather unusual occurrence and indicated a slow demand in the Northeast. Cars held at junction points were sharply discounted in order to keep demurrage charges from accruing. Stocks and shipments were good. Receipts were fairly liberal.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Stocks of cotton seed at mills were heavier than they were at the same time last year. Stocks of cake and meal were thought to be about 100,000 tons less, which was accounted for by the increase of 150,000 tons in shipments during the past four months compared to those during the same period last year. Both cake and meal were offered on a larger scale, but buyers were slow to take hold. Western rangemen appeared disinclined to accumulate cake at current prices. Some cake and meal was sold to the Northeast, but business in the aggregate was of small volume. Prices were easier, especially those quoted by resellers. The latter in many instances discounted southern prices as much as $1.50 per ton in order to move their stocks. Supplies in hands of dealers and the movement were good.

Linseed cake and meal.—The domestic demand for linseed cake and meal was slow. The export demand also was light. According to latest reports American linseed cake and meal was quoted in important European markets at around $48.50 for spot stuff, while May–August delivery was offered at $43 per ton. Offerings by mills were light. Most mills reported being sold up for the next few weeks. Prices held firm. Milwaukee manufacturers reported a good demand and an advance in the price of 34% protein meal to $52.75 bulk, Milwaukee basis. Stocks were fair and the movement light.

Gluten feed.—The demand for gluten feed was good with the situation and quotations practically unchanged from last week. Storage stocks were fair. Present supplies were considered by manufacturers somewhat below normal because of curtailed production. Reports from the principal dairy sections indicated that retail dealers' supplies were fully adequate to fill the potential demands at this season of the year. Receipts and movement were good.

Hominy feed.—The demand for hominy feed was very slow, as the trade appeared to be waiting to see what action the markets would take after the first of the year. Prices were unchanged to slightly lower. Yellow hominy feed was freely offered at 50¢ under the price of white hominy feed both for prompt and January shipment. A premium of $1 for February shipment was asked by middle western mills. Stocks were fair and the movement light.

Alfalfa meal.—Trading in alfalfa meal was dull and prices in eastern markets were somewhat easier under freer offerings of transit shipments. Some interest was manifested in February to April deliveries, but the demand for immediate requirements was light. It was thought that the small demand at this time was due to the fact that recent deliveries on October–November contracts were very heavy, resulting in ample supplies at mixed-feed mills and in the hands of retail dealers. Production was fair. Receipts and movement were good.

SURPLUS OF ALFALFA HAY.

(Concluded from front page.)

alfalfa at the same markets was $2.25 per ton higher, or $23.75 per ton. This was $1 per ton higher than the average price of No. 1 alfalfa on Dec. 15, 1921.

Timothy prices, however, have had a downward trend and the average price of No. 1 timothy at the principal markets on Dec. 15, 1922, was $21.50 per ton compared with an average price of $22.50 per ton on Sept. 15, 1922 which was the same as the Dec. 15, 1921 price. The smaller supply of alfalfa and the larger supply of timothy, therefore, appear to have been reflected in the price trends of these hays. Prairie prices also have advanced from an average price of $15 per ton on Sept. 15 to $15.25 per ton on Dec. 15, 1922.

CAR SITUATION IMPORTANT.

The car situation has been an important factor in the movement of hay during the current crop year. Shippers in most of the surplus hay producing States report that cars have been very scarce and that, generally speaking, sufficient cars have not been available to move the hay as rapidly as desired. The reports indicated, however, that the car situation is improving rapidly and that at the present time sufficient cars are available in most territories to ship the hay as rapidly as it can be sold. The scarcity of cars was not as pronounced in the Southwest as in some other sections and this, together with a special rate from the western alfalfa producing States into the Southwest, has no doubt been the principal contributing factor to the heavy movement of alfalfa hay.

DEMAND PRACTICALLY NORMAL.

With the exception of the rather heavy demand caused by the drought in the Southwest the demand for hay has been about normal. In much of the southeastern consuming territory large supplies of local forage have been and still are available and in many sections the reports indicated that local supplies will not be exhausted for from 60 to 90 days. Throughout this territory, however, there is also a demand for timothy, alfalfa, and prairie to be shipped in. The movement of these hays into this territory appears to be about normal but dealers have bought only for their immediate needs and have not accumulated large stocks nor bought extensively for future shipments.

In the eastern consuming territory the situation is practically the same as in the South and Southeast. There is a steady movement of hay into New England and the Eastern States from nearby territories and from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan. Dealers have not accumulated stocks but have bought for current needs only.

The outlook for the next 60 to 90 days, as reported by the various shippers and dealers throughout the country, is that the demand for timothy will continue to be about normal, subject, of course, to weather condition and other factors which usually affect the market. Because of the scarcity of supplies in the Southwest the demand for alfalfa is expected to continue rather heavy from that territory, which will tend to hold the market firm for desirable grades of alfalfa. The demand for prairie hay will be influenced largely by the supply of other hays available, especially alfalfa, and a firm alfalfa market will probably tend to improve the demand for prairie hay.

Marketable Surplus and Movement of Hay.

State.	Percentage to be marketed this year compared with amount marketed last year.	Percentage marketed to— Sept. 15, 1922.	Dec. 15, 1922.	Dec. 15, 1921.
TIMOTHY.				
Illinois	125	25	40	45
Indiana	125	15	40	45
Michigan	130	7	20	30
Minnesota	100	15	35	40
Missouri	100	30	55	35
New York	130	5	30	25
Ohio	115	15	40	55
Wisconsin	160	15	30	30
ALFALFA.				
Arizona	95	60	75	65
California	98	75	85	80
Colorado	77	20	55	20
Idaho	96	10	55	15
Kansas	67	30	70	30
Missouri	97	35	60	55
Nebraska	65	15	60	40
New Mexico	60	55	75	60
Utah	105	10	65	.....
Wyoming	85	10	50	.....
PRAIRIE.				
Kansas	100	20	50	30
Minnesota	90	20	50	40
Missouri	98	20	45	40
Nebraska	76	10	50	30
Oklahoma	90	30	60	30
Texas	98	30	60	35

Grain

GRAIN MARKETS EXPERIENCED CUSTOMARY HOLIDAY DULLNESS

Cash Wheat Prices Slightly Lower—Larger Primary Movement—Corn Prices Held Firm.

Grain markets experienced the usual holiday dullness during the week ending Dec. 30, and prices fluctuated over narrow ranges both in the future and cash markets. At the close of the week, however, cash wheat prices were slightly lower. The trend of future wheat prices was also lower although the December future wheat price at Chicago closed the week about ¼¢ higher than at the close of the previous week. The December future wheat price at other markets declined during the week and closed as follows: Minneapolis, $1.20⅜; Kansas City, $1.11¾; and Winnipeg, $1.09¾.

May wheat, which is now the leading future, was lower at practically all the markets and was quoted at Chicago at the close of the week at $1.22⅜. December corn at Chicago closed at 75¼¢ and May corn at 72½¢. There were no pronounced influences in the market during the week and the trading was largely an evening up of the long and short trades. The foreign demand was of rather small volume and there was very little local speculative buying.

CASH PRICES DEPRESSED.

Cash wheat prices at practically all the markets were weakened during the week by pressure of heavy receipts. Reports of the primary movement indicated an increase for each kind of grain of more than 1,000,000 bus.

No. 2 Red Winter wheat at Chicago sold at a premium of only 4¢–5¢ per bu. over the December future compared with a premium of 8¢–9¢ at the close of the previous week. Hard winter also sold at smaller premiums. Elevators continued to be the most aggressive buyers of wheat for delivery purposes, and the milling demand, which was of fairly large volume at the first of the week, fell off materially toward the close. More cars for the movement of grain to the South Atlantic Seaboard were available and the movement of grain to Baltimore, Newport News, and other Atlantic ports increased.

Foreign demand was of small volume and the greater part of the sales reported were of Canadian wheat. Some sales of hard winter wheat via the Gulf were reported but no amounts were given. Total receipts for the week at Chicago were 591 cars.

Receipts of wheat were also large at Minneapolis, totaling 3,537 cars. Prices of cash wheat held firm with the premiums for No. 1 Dark Northern quoted at 2¢–19¢ over the May future price. Flour sales were reported light but this is a usual condition for this season of the year.

The unusual development of the week in the Kansas City market was the heavy movement of wheat on consignment. Receipts totaled 1,874 cars, but it was stated that practically none of this wheat was shipped on previous sales or on bids to arrive. There was an increased demand for wheat from mills which appeared to be not only supplying their needs but anticipating their future requirements. Wheat was also sold for shipment to the Northwest, the East, the Southwest, and the Southeast. There was a very little export demand and the few sales made were to exporters at the Gulf who were able to take advantage of low rates on distressed cargo space.

Although the receipts at St. Louis were only of fair volume they consisted largely of only medium and low grades which were consigned from other terminal markets. Good soft winter wheat was scarce and was in fair demand at unchanged premiums, but the hard winter wheat and the lower grades of all classes of wheat were in poor demand and only at lower prices. Total receipts were 653 cars. Elevator stocks of wheat at St. Louis were placed at 1,069,000 bus.

CINCINNATI MARKET WEAKENED.

The wheat market at Cincinnati weakened also toward the close of the week because of the restricted buying and the declining future prices. Quotations were 1¢–2¢ lower at the close of the week. Fair amounts were reported sold to the southern mills in spite of the extreme dullness in the flour trade. The cash wheat market at New York was rather lifeless as is usual at this season. However, there was a fair demand for red winter of which stocks were rather light.

Total primary receipts of wheat were 11,572,000 bus. compared with 10,591,000 bus. for the previous week. The visible supply was estimated at 37,673,000 bus. which was a little over 3,000,000 bus. larger than for the previous week, but about 12,000,000 bus. less than for the corresponding week last year.

Notwithstanding the heavy movement all corn prices held firm at most of the markets during the week under review. At Chicago prices advanced about 2¢ per bu. during the week. Elevators were the principal buyers. Domestic shipping demand was also improved and larger sales were made to outside corn products manufacturers and to feeders. Exporters were also in the market on Friday and a sale of 200,000 bus. in transit was reported by a local firm. Receipts of corn at Chicago totaled 3,484 cars compared with 1,411 cars for the corresponding week last year.

An embargo on the shipment of corn to Illinois from Ohio and Michigan was reported on Wednesday. This embargo was placed because of the presence in certain sections of those States of the European corn borer.

Both corn and oats were in rather light demand at Kansas City because of the fact that sections usually drawing their supplies from this market were well supplied with coarse grains at this time. There were in-

(Concluded on page 13, column 1.)

GRAIN INSPECTED FOR EXPORT.

Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour not Included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Dec. 30, 1922:					
Atlantic ports [1]	946	917	72	213	939
Gulf ports [2]	684	218	.....	.....	34
Pacific ports [3]	283	5	.....	56	.....
Total	1,913	1,140	72	269	973
Previous week	1,889	1,362	26	117	1,018
Corresponding week last year	2,375	1,643	.....	448	257
Total July 1 to Dec. 30, 1922	93,005	29,587	12,702	16,080	20,334
Corresponding period last year	134,528	20,007	535	17,467	5,468

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland (Me.), and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland (Oreg.), Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets; Week Ending Friday, December 29, 1922.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.[1]	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 1	139	.....	133½	.....	.....	134
Hard Winter	No. 1	127½	.....	126⅞	127¼	127⅞	127
	No. 2	.....	.....	126	127¼	127½	127
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	127	.....	126¼	127¼	.....	.....
	No. 3	.....	.....	125½	125½	125½	124½
Red Winter	No. 2	134¾	.....	133½	133½	.....	130
	No. 3	.....	.....	128	133¾	.....	130
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 1	131	.....	131	131	134	132
	No. 2	124	.....	127	127	129	127
	No. 3	118	.....	121	121	124	121
Northern Spg.	No. 1	126	.....	126	127	128	126
	No. 2	122	.....	122	123	126	123
	No. 3	119	.....	118	122	123	121
KANSAS CITY.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	123	.....	122½	.....	125	122
	No. 2	121½	.....	.....	123¾	124⅝	122
	No. 3	123	.....	122⅞	124⅛	124½	121⅝
Hard Winter	No. 2	117⅜	.....	117⅛	118¾	119⅝	116⅞
	No. 3	116½	.....	117	115¾	118⅜	114½
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 3	.....	.....	113	115	115	112
Red Winter	No. 3	126	.....	126	126	125	.....
OMAHA.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	.....	.....	120	121	119	.....
	No. 2	122	.....	122	120¾	119½	118
	No. 3	121¾	.....	120	119¾	119¼	116
Hard Winter	No. 1	117	.....	116	117	.....	116
	No. 2	117⅛	.....	115½	117½	115½	113⅞
	No. 3	116½	.....	114½	116½	116½	113¾
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 3	116	.....	.....	115	114½	.....
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 2	138¾	.....	137⅞	137½	139½	139½
	No. 3	135	.....	134	133½	135½	136½

CORN.

		Sat.	Mon.[1]	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 2	74	.....	73	74	73½	72¾
	No. 3	71½	.....	70¾	71¾	71	71¾
Yellow	No. 2	74	.....	73	74	73½	73½
	No. 3	71½	.....	70¾	71¾	71½	71¾
Mixed	No. 2	74	.....	72½	73½	73½	73½
	No. 3	71½	.....	70½	71½	70½	71
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 2	.....	.....	65½	66¾	66½	64¾
	No. 3	64½	.....	63¾	64½	64½	63½
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 1	70½	.....	69	70	.....	.....
	No. 2	70½	.....	69	70	69½	69½
	No. 3	70	.....	69	69⅝	.....	68½
Yellow	No. 2	71	.....	69⅝	70½	70½	69½
	No. 3	70½	.....	69	70½	69⅝	68½
Mixed	No. 2	70½	.....	69⅝	70½	69½	69
	No. 3	69½	.....	68¾	69⅝	.....	68¾
OMAHA.							
White	No. 2	68½	.....	66	66½	66½	65½
	No. 3	.....	.....	64¾	65	65	64½
Yellow	No. 2	66⅝	.....	67½	67½	67½	67
	No. 3	65⅝	.....	65¾	65¾	66½	65½
Mixed	No. 2	.....	.....	68	65¾	65½	64¾
	No. 3	66	.....	.....	64⅝	64½	64¾
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	.....	.....	.....	74½	73½	74
	No. 2	73½	.....	73	74	73½	.....
	No. 3	71½	.....	71½	72	71½	72¾
Yellow	No. 2	74	.....	73	74¼	73½	73
	No. 3	72	.....	71¾	72	71½	70½

OATS.

		Sat.	Mon.[1]	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	46	.....	45½	45½	.....	45
	No. 2	45½	.....	45½	45½	45	44
	No. 3	43¾	.....	43¾	44	44	43
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	44½	.....	42¾	43¼	43½	41½
	No. 3	40½	.....	40	40¾	41½	39½
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 3	45½	.....	45¼	44⅝	44½	44⅛
OMAHA.							
White	No. 2	44	.....	44½	43½	.....	42¾
	No. 3	42¾	.....	.....	42½	42½	41½
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 2	47½	.....	47½	47¾	47¾	47½
	No. 3	46½	.....	46½	47	46½	46½

RYE.

		Sat.	Mon.[1]	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
No. 2		90½	.....	90	91½	91	90
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western	No. 2	83½	.....	83½	84¾	85	83½

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

		Sat.	Mon.[1]	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat	Dec.	125½	.....	125⅞	127	127	126¼
	May	124½	.....	125¼	126¾	124⅝	122⅜
Corn	Dec.	72½	.....	72½	73⅝	72⅝	73⅝
	May	71⅞	.....	72⅜	72⅞	71½	71⅞
Oats	Dec.	43⅝	.....	43¾	43½	43½	42⅝
	May	46	.....	45¾	46⅛	45½	44¾
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	Dec.	114	.....	114½	114⅞	113⅜	111½
	May	114½	.....	115⅜	114⅞	115⅜	112⅞
Corn	Dec.	69	.....	68⅞	69	68⅞	68¾
	May	69½	.....	70½	71	69⅝	69½
Oats	Dec.	44½	.....	44½	44¼	43½	42¾
	May	43¾	.....	43¾	43⅞	43½	43¾

[1] Holiday.

REVIEW OF RECENT WOOL IMPORTS.

(Concluded from front page.)

quite regular, the annual receipts having averaged somewhat more than 200,000,000 lbs. Economic disturbances since 1913, and changes brought about by the tariff, however, have caused marked fluctuations in both the character and the quantity of this trade. Moreover, the textile industries in most of the European countries are now approaching their pre-war status and are not only manufacturing for their own needs but for the export trade as well.

Consumption of raw wool in the United States is heavy. It is estimated that it amounted to between 650,000,000 and 675,000,000 lbs. during 1922.

Table 1 gives the wool imports of the United States by classes for the first nine months of 1913, 1916, 1921, and 1922, and gives the per cent of the total imports for each class.

The wool import trade of the United States reached its highest figure in 1916, when receipts from foreign countries amounted to over 400,000,000 lbs. The chief reason for this enormous importation of raw wool was, of course, the war demand for finished material, particularly on the part of Italy, Russia, Canada, and France. Conditions now, with the wool textile industries of Europe once more competing with those in the United States, bring about an entirely different situation as far as our imports of raw wool and our exports of finished products are concerned.

TABLE 1.—IMPORTS OF WOOL FOR FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1913, 1916, 1921, AND 1922, SHOWING PER CENT OF TOTAL FOR EACH CLASS.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Jan.–Sept., 1913.	Per cent of total.	Jan.–Sept., 1916.	Per cent of total.	Jan.–Sept., 1921.	Per cent of total.	Jan.–Sept.,[2] 1922.	Per cent of total.
	Pounds.	*Per ct.*	*Pounds.*	*Per ct.*	*Pounds.*	*Per ct.*	*Pounds.*	*Per ct.*
Clothing	43,369	37.8	325,424	80.6	200,962	69.8	28,967	10.4
Combing	7,739	6.7	7,693	1.9	10,190	3.5	109,721	39.4
Carpet	63,717	55.5	66,144	16.4	73,934	25.7	133,988	48.1
Hair of angora, goat, alpaca, etc	(1)	(1)	4,259	1.1	3,028	1.0	5,851	2.1
Grand total	114,825	100.0	403,520	100.0	288,114	100.0	278,527	100.0

[1] Included in combing.
[2] On account of the new tariff act which became effective on Sept. 22, imports for only the first 21 days of September are given.

TABLE 2.—IMPORTS OF WOOL FOR FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1913, 1916, 1919, 1921, AND 1922, SHOWING COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Countries of origin.	1913	1916	1919	1921	1922[2]
CLOTHING WOOL.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
United Kingdom	12,131	8,858	3,505	20,677	2,744
Canada	8	814	9,520	2,985	2,417
Argentina	18,042	110,632	85,948	68,156	5,372
Chile	56	8,788	5,806	8,107	1,164
Peru	.....	1,486	1,544	171	32
Uruguay	2,108	8,556	41,281	28,029	8,131
China	.....	3,040	7,562	8,435	138
Australia	4,598	115,347	46,035	38,240	5,330
New Zealand	6,048	15,955	14,234	7,685	1,447
British South Africa	.....	47,065	46,609	15,694	1,758
Other	378	4,883	3,197	2,783	540
Total clothing wool	43,369	325,424	265,241	200,962	29,073
COMBING WOOL.[1]					
United Kingdom	4,817	998	481	1,925	9,193
Canada	788	3,194	609	114	1,848
Argentina	.....	2,848	1,350	5,570	24,058
Uruguay	.....	245	180	631	17,212
Australia	.....	67	.....	24	40,689
New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	962	8,454
British South Africa	3	.....	21	188	5,240
Other	2,131	341	584	776	3,028
Total combing wool	7,739	7,693	3,225	10,190	109,722
CARPET WOOL.					
Greece	23	1,048	134	23	60
Italy	113	634	76	869	4,745
Portugal	85	17	226	.....	218
Russia in Europe	11,162	542	411	.....	.....
Spain	51	1,846	684	87	424
United Kingdom	7,817	5,187	14,099	28,331	48,261
Argentina	2,622	13,338	11,970	8,381	8,986
Chile	11	3,536	13,011	86	25
Uruguay	11	99	7,021	2,352	777
China	30,881	30,553	16,976	27,344	52,624
British India	759	1,136	47	600	2,738
Russia in Asia	2,953	731	153	10	.....
Turkey in Asia	3,734	.....	163	333	428
British South Africa	220	5,893	2,087	1,517	61
Other	3,275	1,584	3,206	4,001	14,641
Total carpet wool	63,717	66,144	70,264	73,934	133,988
Total unmanufactured	114,825	399,261	338,730	285,086	272,783

[1] Figures for 1913 include "Hair of the angora goat, alpaca, etc." [2] Jan. 1 to Sept. 21, 1922.

The leading wool manufacturing countries are the United States, England, France, Germany, and Belgium, while the leading sheep-raising countries are Australia, Argentina, Uruguay, South Africa, Russia, China, Great Britain, and the United States. The United States and Great Britain are the only countries which both grow and manufacture wool on a large scale. Great Britain, however, produces less than half as much wool as the United States. The clip in this country during the last 35 years has averaged about 300,000,000 lbs. a year. However, the greater part of the world's exportable surplus of wool suitable for clothing is produced in the British Empire, while carpet wool is produced chiefly in China, India, Russia, Siberia, Turkey, and the Balkan States.

Before the war Argentina, the United Kingdom, New Zealand, and Australia constituted the chief sources of supply for the Class I or clothing wool imported by the United States. Wools of this class coming from the United Kingdom consisted of reexports of Australian and South American wool. The chief sources of supply for Class II or combing wool were the United Kingdom, British South Africa, and Canada. Somewhat more than half the imports of Class II wool before the war consisted of mohair from Turkey and the Cape of Good Hope, and camel, vicuna, and similar hairs from Asia and South America. Reexports of these hairs made up the major part of the Class II products which came from the United Kingdom. The remainder was wool grown in the British Isles. The chief sources of Class III or carpet wool imports prior to the war were China, Russia, and Asiatic Turkey.

The situation during the first nine months of 1922, when imports into the United States amounted to 278,527,000 lbs., reveals that the relative importance of the old sources of supply has changed, and that some countries from which practically no wool was imported before the war are now leading shippers. Imports of clothing wool from Argentina and the United Kingdom, for example, show a large decrease, while those from Uruguay, Chile, and Canada have increased, Uruguay outranking all other countries. The large increase in the imports of Class II or combing wool is accounted for by gains in purchases from Australia, Argentina, Uruguay, the United Kingdom, New Zealand, and British South Africa. China is still the chief shipper of carpet wools, while Russia, which ranked second in 1913, has dropped out of the market entirely.

Table 2, compiled in the textile division of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, gives the imports of clothing, combing, and carpet wools into the United States during the first nine months of 1913, 1916, 1919, 1921, and 1922, showing countries of origin.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending Dec. 30 amounted to 12,442 bales, weighing 4,270,207 lbs., valued at $869,440. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 11,534 bales and 97 bags, weighing 5,209,976 lbs., valued at $3,765,200.

New Jersey has become one of the leading States in the shipment of mixed vegetables. In 1920 about 800 mixed cars came from that State. In 1921 mixed vegetable movement from New Jersey filled more than 3,200 cars, and last year the total exceeded 4,900 cars.

Cotton

HIGHEST LEVELS OF SEASON REACHED DURING PAST WEEK

Active Demand for Cotton and Cotton Goods Were Important Factors in Price Advances.

Cotton prices during the week ending Dec. 30 reached new high levels for the season under the stimulus of an active demand for spot cotton in the South and a continuation of the steady activity in the cotton goods market. It was reported that the demand for spot cotton encountered reluctance to sell on the part of holders, who apparently were of the opinion that higher prices may result from the existing relation between supply and demand. Reports of foreign political and financial conditions were the chief depressing influences on prices.

The season's highest average price of Middling cotton in the 10 designated spot markets, 26.57¢, was touched on Dec. 27. On that day both March and May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange passed the 27¢ level, March contracts reaching 27.02¢ per lb. and May contracts 27.10¢ per lb.

On Dec. 29 (Dec. 30 was a holiday in nearly all markets) the average price of Middling cotton in the 10 designated spot markets was 26.50¢ per lb., compared with 26.04¢ at the close of the previous week and 18.37¢ on the corresponding day in 1921. January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 46 points during the week, closing at 26.42¢. January contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 45 points, closing at 26.33¢.

Closing Future Prices for December 29 and for the Corresponding Days in 1921 and 1920.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1922	1921	1920	1922	1921	1920 [1]
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
January	26.42	19.07	14.34	26.33	18.10	12.91
March	26.65	18.95	13.69	26.32	18.15	13.06
May	26.67	18.50	13.85	26.30	17.93	13.32
July	26.38	18.00	14.00	26.02	17.55	13.48
October	24.60	17.18	14.09	24.30	16.72	13.54

[1] Dec. 30.

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Spot Markets for the Week Ending December 29.

Market.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Norfolk	(1)	26.81	26.81	26.69	26.69	(1)
Augusta	(1)	26.81	26.88	26.81	26.81	(1)
Savannah	(1)	26.90	26.90	26.80	26.80	(1)
Montgomery	(1)	26.00	26.13	26.00	26.00	(1)
New Orleans	(1)	26.25	26.50	26.50	26.50	(1)
Memphis	(1)	26.75	26.75	26.75	26.75	26.75
Little Rock	(1)	26.25	26.50	26.50	26.50	(1)
Dallas	(1)	26.00	26.00	25.90	25.90	(1)
Houston	(1)	26.55	26.65	26.55	26.55	(1)
Galveston	(1)	26.55	26.55	26.45	26.45	(1)
Average	.....	26.49	26.57	26.50	26.50	.....

[1] Holiday.

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on December 29, for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1891	7.75	1902	8.85	1913	12.60
1892	9.88	1903	13.70	1914	7.80
1893	7.81	1904	6.85	1915	12.20
1894	5.75	1905	11.90	1916	17.25
1895	8.25	1906	10.65	1917	31.85
1896	7.06	1907	11.80	1918	32.30
1897	5.94	1908	9.30	1919	39.25
1898	5.88	1909	15.95	1920	15.00
1899	7.69	1910	14.95	1921	19.10
1900	10.31	1911	9.25	1922	26.60
1901	8.50	1912	13.20		

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Dec. 29, the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding days in 1921 and 1920, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Dec. 30, in each of the markets, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average. Dec. 29, 1922.	Dec. 30, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.
White Standards:	*On.* [1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	113	113	113	100	125	150	125	100	90	100	113	213	340
Strict Good Mid.	88	88	88	75	100	125	100	75	65	75	88	165	285
Good Middling	63	63	63	50	75	75	75	50	40	50	60	108	223
Strict Middling	38	38	38	25	50	50	50	25	25	25	36	58	120
Middling	26.69	26.81	26.80	26.00	26.75	26.50	25.90	26.55	26.45	26.50	26.50	18.37	13.38
	Off. [1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	38	38	38	38	50	38	38	35	35	25	37	89	223
Low Middling	75	75	75	87	75	87	87	75	75	75	79	210	445
Strict Good Ord. [2]	125	113	113	150	125	150	150	125	125	150	133	330	605
Good Ordinary [2]	175	150	150	200	200	225	225	175	175	250	193	435	748
Yellow Tinged:													
Good Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	25	3	46	93
Strict Middling	38	50	50	50	25	25	50	50	50	50	44	136	198
Middling [2]	100	100	125	100	100	100	150	150	150	150	123	236	343
Strict Low Middling [2]	150	150	200	175	150	150	200	200	200	175	175	348	533
Low Middling [2]	200	200	250	250	225	200	250	250	250	225	230	448	750
Yellow Stained:													
Good Middling	75	75	75	87	75	87	87	75	100	75	81	220	300
Strict Middling [2]	150	125	150	150	100	150	150	175	175	200	153	310	413
Middling [2]	200	175	225	200	150	200	225	250	250	225	210	415	555
Blue Stained:													
Good Middling [2]	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	150	105	268	383
Strict Middling [2]	150	150	150	150	125	125	150	175	175	175	153	358	508
Middling [2]	200	200	225	200	150	150	200	250	250	200	203	450	630
Sales for week, bales	3,971	743	1,004	410	10,150	2,226	7,233	12,402	7,396	2,568	[3] 48,103	[3] 41,688	.....

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1 to Dec. 29 amounted to 2,680,747 bales, compared with 1,875,190 bales during the corresponding period in 1921.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on Dec. 29, and on the corresponding day in 1921, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended:

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	11	.....	.....	3
Strict Good Middling	2,405	197	93	276
Good Middling	16,988	2,994	1,703	2,759
Strict Middling	15,996	10,128	22,868	14,099
Middling	10,487	19,684	6,734	26,953
Strict Low Middling	4,033	22,593	1,982	13,138
Low Middling	448	5,339	925	4,287
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	1,259	1,993	793	2,394
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	391	2,554	328	2,407
Good Middling Yellow Stained	7	14	3	2
Total	52,028	65,496	34,529	66,328

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, reported on Dec. 29, at the port of New York were 71,472 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 87,449 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 266,909 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 368,830 bales.

Cotton Movement from August 1 to December 29.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	1922	1921	1913
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Port receipts	3,963	3,440	6,841
Port stocks	1,063	1,359	1,042
Interior receipts	5,558	4,797	4,946
Interior stocks	1,592	1,623	989
Into sight	7,259	6,224	9,542
Northern spinners' takings	1,239	1,288	1,364
Southern spinners' takings	2,613	2,001	1,533
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,812	4,618	4,556

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports on December 29, and on the Corresponding Day in Previous Years.

At—	1913	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	700	227	640	629	588	497
Manchester	71	54	98	79	52	47
Continent	869	69	300	465	640	437
Total	1,640	350	1,038	1,173	1,280	981

Exports of American Cotton from August 1 to December 29.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

To—	1922	1921	1913 [1]
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	868,258	739,441	1,872,856
France	431,863	376,248	779,134
Germany	501,947	631,352	1,686,537
Italy	244,169	195,245	241,768
Japan	277,735	503,836	194,745
China	8,490	64,157	.....
Spain	165,334	145,781	165,145
Belgium	109,090	87,659	102,046
Other countries	111,424	108,476	122,399
Total	2,718,220	2,852,215	5,164,630

[1] Exports for 1913 are for the period Aug. 1 to Dec. 26.

Exports for the week ending Dec. 29 amounted to 75,324 bales, compared with 132,886 bales the previous week, 95,314 bales for the corresponding week in 1921, and 251,564 bales for the week ending Dec. 26, 1913.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A poor demand for premium staple cotton was reported at New Orleans and a fair demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

New Orleans:	Cents.
Strict Low Middling, 1 in	26½
Strict Low Middling, 1 in	26¾
Middling, 1 in	26¾
Middling, full 1 1/16 ins	27½
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 7/16 ins	28
Strict Low Middling, full 1½ ins	28¾
Middling, 1½ ins	29
Middling, full 1½ ins	29½
Middling, California, 1½ ins	30
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, 1½ to 1 7/16 ins	27½
Middling, 1½ to 1 9/16 ins	30
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1½ to 1 9/16 ins	31
Memphis:	
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins	27
Low Middling, full 1⅛ ins	27½
Strict Low Middling, 1 3/16 ins	28½
Strict Low Middling, 1¼ ins	31
Middling, 1¼ ins	33

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 26½¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 26¾¢ at Memphis on Dec. 29, 1922, and 17¾¢

per lb. at New Orleans and 18½c at Memphis on Dec. 30, 1921.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.
1 1/16 ins.	100	225	25	250
1⅛ ins.	250	600	125	550
1 3/16 ins.	400	1,000	225	950
1¼ ins.	450	1,400	325	1,150
1 5/16 ins.	550	.....	.....	.....
1⅜ ins.	700	.....	.....	.....

Quotations reported on Dec. 29, for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 37½c per lb.; No. 2, 36½c. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 39c per lb. for No. 1 grade, 37c for No. 2, 35c for No. 3, 33c for No. 4, and 31c for No. 5.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

City.	Week ending—			
	Dec. 22, 1922.		Dec. 23, 1921.	
	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.
Charlotte, N. C.	$50.00	$44.00	$36.00	$30.00
Raleigh, N. C.	50.00	46.00	36.00	34.00
Raford, N. C.	.....	40.00	34.00	.....
Greenville, N. C.	.....	.....	35.00	.....
New Bern, N. C.	48.00	46.00	35.00	30.00
Charleston, S. C.	50.00	45.00	.....	.....
Orangeburg, S. C.	.....	.....	36.00	33.00
Pinetree, S. C.	57.00	.....	.....	.....
Atlanta, Ga.	50.00	45.00	35.00	33.00
Savannah, Ga.	50.00	48.00	33-35.00	30-32.00
Montgomery, Ala.	50.00	48.00	33.50	31.50
New Orleans, La.	[1] 47.00	44.00	36.00	.....
Vicksburg, Miss.	[1] 50.00	45.00	36.00	34.00
Greenville, Miss.	53.00	50.00	36.00	32.00
Aberdeen, Miss.	.....	.....	33.00	30.00
Amory, Miss.	.....	.....	.....	30.00
Clarksdale, Miss.	.....	.....	35.00	28.00
Coldwater, Miss.	.....	.....	34.00	31.00
Greenwood, Miss.	.....	.....	36.00	30.00
Kosciusko, Miss.	.....	.....	33-34.00	30-31.00
Macon, Miss.	.....	.....	35.00	31.00
Tupelo, Miss.	.....	.....	34.00	30.00
Yazoo City, Miss.	.....	.....	.....	28.00
Memphis, Tenn.	51.50	45.00	36.00	33.00
Dyersburg, Tenn.	.....	.....	34.00	31.00
Savannah, Tenn.	.....	.....	28.00	.....
Little Rock, Ark.	46-48.00	40-45.00	33.00	30.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	.....	.....	33.00	30.00
Ft. Smith, Ark.	.....	.....	28-29.00	25.00
Blytheville, Ark.	.....	.....	34.00	.....
Clarendon, Ark.	.....	.....	33.00	30.00
Conway, Ark.	.....	.....	30.00	27.00
Monticello, Ark.	.....	.....	32.00	27-30.00
Newport, Ark.	.....	.....	.....	25.00
Texarkana, Ark.	.....	.....	30.00	25.00
Warren, Ark.	.....	.....	32.00	32.00
Dallas, Tex.	.....	48.00	35.00	32.00
Ft. Worth, Tex.	.....	.....	34.00	32.00
Houston, Tex.	.....	.....	34.00	.....
Oklahoma City, Okla.	.....	.....	30.00	25.00
Guthrie, Okla.	.....	.....	28.00	26.00

[1] F. o. b. shipping point.

WEEKLY GRAIN MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 10.)

quiries from the Southeast, however, which indicated a demand from that territory in the near future. Country prices averaged about 60¢ per bu. net to the growers. Carload receipts totaled 464 cars.

Cash corn was lower at St. Louis at the close of the week. There was some export buying at intervals, but elevator interests took the larger part of the receipts, which totaled 563 cars. Local industries, however, were buyers at the close of the week.

Primary receipts of corn were estimated at 10,978,000 bus. compared with 9,303,000 bus. for the previous week.

The primary movement of oats was estimated at 5,324,000 bus., which was practically twice the amount reported for the corresponding week last year. Carload receipts were 739 cars at Chicago, 181 at Kansas City, 317 at St. Louis, and 349 at Minneapolis.

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW

(Concluded from page 2.)

little price discrimination existed relative to weight providing desirable breeding was in evidence. A few finishers wanted half-fat kinds, paying upward to $8 for 1,100-lb.–1,150-lb. averages at Chicago and Kansas City. Most well-bred feeders cleared at $6.75–$7.25, desirable strong-weight feeders as well as yearlings making $7.50. Common light stockers moved slowly at 25¢ declines and sold largely downward to $4.25 or lower. Some inferior stockers sold as low as $3.50 at St. Louis, and nondescript offerings in instances sold at $4–$4.75 at Kansas City.

Hogs.—After midweek liberal receipts precipitated declines of fully 25¢, most of which, however, were regained at the close. Business closed with prices rising. Light weights and butchers sold mostly on a price parity, although late in the week active shipping demand advanced 140-lb.–190-lb. hogs 10¢–20¢ over choice butcher weights. Pigs were draggy and had a wide price range, the heavier averages being in greatest demand. Slack demand forced plainer droves of pigs as much as $1.25 under top hogs on some late sessions. Stock pigs arrived in limited numbers at Kansas City where prices advanced 25¢–25¢ for the week and the bulk closed at $7.50–$7.85. Outside demand for killing hogs was more than 50% less than that during the corresponding week last year. Quality continued good.

Butchers closed at around $8.40 and lighter weights at $8.50–$8.60. Compared with last week's close butchers and packing sows on Saturday sold 5¢–10¢ lower, lighter weights steady to strong, and pigs 25¢–50¢ lower.

PEAK OF $16.50 REACHED.

Sheep.—Fat lamb values advanced early in the week at Chicago and the season's peak of $15.60 was reached. Local packers became bearish later in the week, and although shipping demand was moderately broad, prices became weak to 15¢ lower than a week ago. Shorn lambs continued to arrive in liberal numbers and handyweight kinds finished the period largely steady. Heavy lambs, however, both wooled and shorn, declined rather sharply.

The bulk of desirable fat wooled lambs at Chicago sold at $14.75–$15.25 during the week, while the bulk of shorn offerings sold mostly at $12.75–$13.15, with some early fall clipped kinds going upward to $14.

Fed yearling wethers, especially heavyweights and short-ied lighter-weight descriptions, closed weak. At the best time well-finished, 90-lb. fed yearling wethers scored $13, whereas several loads averaging 100 lbs. and more, together with some 84-lb. kinds lacking finish, turned at $11–$11.50 at the close.

Fat sheep gained 25¢–75¢ at Chicago with seasonal scarcity as the price-boosting influence. Choice fed 118-lb. ewes scored $8.65, the highest price paid for fat ewes since early in the year.

Feeder trade was narrow and the supply light. Finishers, however, took all offerings suitable for further development at fully steady prices. Several loads of 55-lb. feeding lambs went to finishers at $14.65, and other less desirable lambs in feeder flesh sold for $13.75–$14.50, according to weight and quality.

Opening, Monday, Jan. 1.—Offerings of all kinds of live stock were comparatively light New Year's Day, which was generally regarded as a holiday, but although killing operations were suspended at the big packing plants killers bought rather actively for Tuesday's early requirements.

Shippers set the price pace in beef steers and a liberal portion of last week's decline was erased at Chicago. Practically all bullocks going for slaughter gained 25¢, and in instances still greater advances occurred on kinds worth $9 and upward last week. Short-fed steers predominated. Yearlings topped the market at $10.75 and best matured steers stopped at $10.25. Most beef steers, however, sold within a price spread of $7.50—$9.50. Better grades of beef cows and heifers advanced fully as much as beef steers, while canners and cutters were strong. Bulls advanced largely 15¢, while veal calves declined 25¢. Stockers and feeders were more active and prices stronger, though this trade was seasonally narrow.

Hogs were fully steady with closing prices of last week. The top at Chicago was $8.65 with most 150-lb.–200-lb. averages going at $8.50–$8.60 and most 215-lb.–300-lb. butchers at $8.35–$8.45. Shippers were fairly active, taking about 12,000 hogs.

Steady to strong prices were also in evidence for fat lambs. The best wooled offerings at Chicago sold to city butchers at $15.35, the packers stopping at $15.25 and taking the bulk at $14.75–$15. Most shorn lambs turned at $13–$13.50. Sheep values held steady.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FROZEN AND CURED FISH, DECEMBER 15, 1922.

[Thousands of pounds (i. e., 000 omitted).]

Species.	Total holdings Nov. 15, 1921.	Total holdings Dec. 15, 1921.	Total holdings Nov. 15, 1922.	Frozen fish Nov. 15, 1922.	Total holdings Dec. 15, 1921.
FROZEN FISH.					
Bluefish	745	668	822	2	700
Butterfish	823	665	668	85	700
Catfish	[2]	[2]	295	15	285
Ciscoes	5,894	6,244	6,066	1,338	5,080
Ciscoes (tullibees)	( )	[2]	720	31	708
Cod, haddock, hake, pollack	1,766	1,722	468	171	578
Croakers	219	546	18	.....	3
Flounders	[2]	[2]	369	48	324
Halibut	7,905	6,869	5,741	140	4,721
Herring, sea	5,624	5,789	4,005	403	2,006
Lake trout	2,004	2,489	1,617	435	1,854
Mackerel	1,667	1,834	5,603	160	4,953
Pike perches and pike or pickerel	[2]	[2]	1,222	1,175	2,222
Sailfish	1,624	1,486	905	83	815
Salmon:					
Silver and fall	3,789	3,008	4,265	75	3,410
Steelhead trout	[4]	[4]	685	16	769
All other	5,269	4,518	5,393	87	4,171
Scup (porgies)	[2]	[2]	1,837	11	1,696
Shad and shad roe	372	314	350	.....	214
Shellfish	[2]	[2]	493	223	563
Smelts, eulachon, etc.	317	380	299	25	203
Squeteagues or sea trout	2,044	1,735	612	2	531
Squid	2,581	2,152	497	9	268
Sturgeon and spoonbill cat	[2]	[2]	407	1	366
Suckers	[2]	[2]	13	12	17
Whitefish	2,360	2,614	2,278	301	2,114
Whiting	5,405	4,750	3,931	318	3,595
Miscellaneous	10,636	11,343	4,833	1,577	3,925
Total	61,228	59,126	54,503	7,069	48,151
CURED FISH.					
Herring	15,869	16,002	22,942	.....	22,552
Mild cured salmon	5,569	4,652	7,294	.....	4,826

[1] The quantities in this column include fish frozen when imported which do not appear in the fourth column.

[2] Catfish, flounders, pike perches and pike or pickeral, scup, shellfish, sturgeon and spoonbill cat and suckers were included with miscellaneous frozen fish prior to July 15, 1922.

[3] Ciscoes were combined under one heading prior to Jan. 15, 1922.

[4] Steelhead trout were included with salmon (all other) prior to Jan. 15, 1922.

Weather

RAINS AND WARMTH BENEFITED WINTER TRUCK IN THE SOUTH

Mild Weather in West Generally Favorable for Stock—Northern Snow Cover Mostly Light.

Mild weather for the season continued throughout practically the whole country during the week ending Jan. 2. The temperature was much above normal in the central and northern trans-Mississippi States and in the far Northwest. Generous precipitation occurred in practically all sections east of the Mississippi River, with some heavy snowfall in the more Northeastern States. The moisture was beneficial in that area, particularly in the south and some middle Atlantic coast sections; the unprecedently long drought was thoroughly broken in Pennsylvania and the water supply replenished in New York.

Rainfall was light throughout the Plains States and moisture was needed in most parts of that region. The snow cover in the far Northwestern States was greatly reduced or had entirely disappeared at the lower levels and the soil readily absorbed the resulting moisture, which will be very beneficial.

FAVORABLE FOR WINTER GRAINS.

Winter truck was benefited in the South, under the influence of the mild weather and ample moisture, while conditions were generally favorable for winter grains. Moisture continued deficient for ranges in much of the far Southwest, including southern California, with the water supply becoming scarce in parts of Arizona and Nevada. The lower range was mostly free from snow in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States.

The weather was generally favorable for outdoor operations west of the Mississippi River and good progress was made in plowing in the lower Great Plains, but rain was needed for this work in portions of western Texas. Frequent rainfall interrupted farm work considerably from the Ohio Valley southward. Roads were mostly in fair to good condition from the Great Plains States westward, except that general snow on the 30th stopped auto travel and interfered with railway traffic in the extreme northern Great Plains. Unimproved roads were generally bad and in some places impassable in most Southeastern States as a result of the frequent rains in that area.

Small grains.—The week was very mild for the season throughout the winter wheat belt and generous rains fell in the eastern half, but it continued dry in the western half. Rainfall in the Ohio Valley and middle Atlantic Coast States, together with the mild temperatures, was beneficial for winter wheat, especially in the Atlantic coast area. Moisture continued sufficient in the lower Missouri Valley, where grains were reported in satisfactory condition.

There was some light snowfall in Nebraska, but not sufficient to be of much benefit, and very little precipitation occurred in Kansas. Heavy rains or snow would greatly benefit wheat in Kansas, but the crop there has withstood well the several weeks of dry weather in the eastern two-thirds of the State. More moisture would be helpful also in Oklahoma and Texas, especially in the western portion of Oklahoma.

The snow cover disappeared rapidly in the more Northwestern States during the week under the influence of the mild weather, but the soil was mostly in good condition to absorb the moisture which will be of substantial benefit to that area; much wheat sown late in dry soil in eastern Washington germinated satisfactorily.

Light snow cover had overspread the upper Mississippi Valley at the close of the week, but the snow had mostly disappeared at that time in the eastern Lake region. Rains were beneficial to grains in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, although more moisture was needed in some west Gulf districts.

MOISTURE BENEFITED TRUCK CROPS.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—Mostly mild weather with abundant moisture prevailed in the winter truck districts of the South and good growth resulted. Some tomatoes suffered from excessive moisture, however, on the southeastern Florida coast. Early peas were improving with excellent weather in California. Sweet potatoes were generally keeping well in Alabama, and the setting of spring cabbage in the coast counties of that State was well advanced.

Rains retarded cutting sugar cane in Louisiana, but the harvest progressed well otherwise. Conditions were favorable for fall planted cane in that State. Weather conditions favored the handling of tobacco in Wisconsin and the lower Ohio Valley; rapid progress was made in stripping in Kentucky and this work was finished on many farms. Some tobacco beds were being prepared in Tennessee.

Pastures, ranges, and stock.—Very little rain fell from central Texas westward to southern California and ranges in that district were much in need of moisture. The lack of precipitation was becoming adverse to both stock and range in New Mexico where stock were mostly thin and poor and in no condition to withstand severe weather. The water holes were becoming dry in northwestern Arizona, and snow was needed for water supply in parts of southern Nevada. The temperature was considerably above the normal for the week as a whole in all of the Great Plains and most of the Rocky Mountain Plateau districts. These conditions were on the whole very favorable for range stock.

SNOW MELTED RAPIDLY.

The snow melted rapidly throughout the Northwest and the lower ranges were mostly free from snow-cover in the central Rocky Mountain and north Pacific States. The soil was much improved by the increase in moisture from the melting snow. An ice coating remained in places in Montana, making conditions unfavorable for grazing in a few localities. A storm on Dec. 29 was hard on stock, especially sheep, in north-central Wyoming. It was stormy also in the western portion of that State where heavy feeding was necessary. In this district the early and continuous feeding has caused a marked drain on supplies. Much range was open in northwestern, central, and east-central portions of Wyoming, but only locally in the southeastern part.

A general snow on Dec. 30 in North Dakota necessitated much feeding of stock. Stock were grazing on ranges in South Dakota. Conditions were mostly favorable for stock in the Central and Eastern States, and for pastures and ranges in central and southeastern districts. The rainfall was sufficient to replenish the water supply in most central and upper Atlantic coast regions.

Fruit.—Citrus trees were benefited by rain in southern Florida, while strawberries advanced and were fairly plentiful locally in that State. The weather was also favorable for citrus in California and some navel oranges were being shipped, while deciduous fruit buds were reported in good condition.

Mild Weather Prevailed Generally Over Country During Week.

At the beginning of the week a low pressure area was central over the southern Great Plains area and moved thence eastward with increasing intensity to the Middle Atlantic Coast States by the morning of Dec. 28. It was accompanied by precipitation in all sections from the Mississippi Valley eastward, except in some western Lake districts. Strong northeast and north gales occurred along the middle and north Atlantic coast, and heavy snow fell in portions of New England and New York. Precipitation was general also in most districts west of the Rocky Mountains during the first half of the week caused by a low pressure area that had moved from the western Canadian Provinces southeastward to the central Rocky Mountains and western Great Plains by the morning of Dec. 29.

Generally mild weather prevailed throughout the week in nearly all sections of the country, although there was a sharp drop in temperature in the Northeast on Dec. 26 and 27, and considerably colder weather prevailed in the Atlantic Coast States on the 29th and 30th, with sub-zero temperatures in the interior of New England. It was considerably colder in the Central-Northern States the latter part of the week.

Chart 1, page 16, shows that for the week as a whole, the temperature averaged above normal in all sections of the country, only two stations reporting slight negative departures. It was especially warm in the central and northern Great Plains, including Montana, where the temperature averaged from 9° to 14° above normal. In the Northeast, the Southwest, and along the Pacific coast, the weekly means were near the normal. Sub-zero temperatures occurred only in a few central-northern districts and in the interior of the Northeast; the lowest reported for the week was 24° below zero at Northfield, Vt., on Dec. 30.

Chart 2, page 16, shows that considerable precipitation fell in practically all sections east of the Mississippi River, except in the western upper Lake region where the amounts were light. In the Atlantic Coast States the amounts ranged generally from 1 to slightly more than 3 ins., although rainfall was light in a few localities in the Southeast. Very little precipitation occurred throughout the Great Plains areas, except in a few localities in the north, while the week was rainless in considerable sections of the Southwest. In the Pacific coast area heavy rains fell from northern California northward, Tatoosh Island, Wash., reporting more than 5 ins.

At the close of the week the snow-covered area was confined mainly to the northern tier of States and to the elevated portions of the mountain districts of the West. Depths ranging up to a foot or more were reported from northern Michigan, and similar amounts covered the central and northern portions of

New York and New England. In the far Western States there was little snow at the lower levels while in the mountains the amounts depended mostly on the elevations of the various sections, ranging up to 96 ins. in the high Sierra of California.

Sunshine was deficient in the upper Ohio Valley, the Lake region, and the far Northwest, but the week was generally clear in the Southwest.

Average January Weather.

The figures in the last two columns of the table on this page show the normal temperature and precipitation for the month of January in different sections of the country. This is usually the coldest month of the year, but there is a very wide range of temperature between the more northern and the more southern States. The coldest weather occurs as a rule in the extreme northern parts of North Dakota and Minnesota, where the average temperature for the month is slightly below zero. The monthly averages are usually below freezing from southeastern Pennsylvania, the Ohio River, south-central Missouri, and southern Kansas northward, but are above 50° in the immediate Gulf coast sections and above 60° in the southern portion of the Florida peninsula. On the Pacific coast they range from 40° in the north to slightly above 50° in the south. Going south from Duluth to New Orleans, or from the coast of southern Maine to Florida, the average increase in the normal January temperature is 1° for a little less than 30 miles, or about 1½° for every hour of travel on an express train.

In the northern interior portions of the country, very low temperatures are sometimes experienced in January. In Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Montana, from 40° to 50° below zero have been recorded, while from 25° to 30° below have occurred in the interior of New York. The lowest temperature ever recorded at a regular Weather Bureau station in January was 63° below zero in eastern Montana in 1885. Along the central and southern California coast, the lowest of record is 3° or 4° below freezing, while along the Gulf coast they range from 11° to 15° above zero.

Throughout the Great Plains States precipitation is usually very light and occurs mostly in the form of snow. In the central and northern portions of the Plains, the snow is generally dry, because of the low temperatures and frequently is drifted badly by high winds. East of the Plains the amounts increase rapidly, occurring usually as snow in the northern and rain in the southern portion. In the Pacific coast States the rainy season is at its height in January, and the central and northern portions of that area receive more precipitation than any other section of the country, the average amounts for the month in some localities being 10 to 14 ins., or more.

Heavy snows occur in the Mountain districts of the Pacific coast States during this month, as well as in the higher elevations to the eastward. The January average snowfall at Summit, Calif., is about 80 ins., while more than 20 ft. have been known to occur in this month. Snowfall is usually heavy also from the Lake region eastward, the average amount in portions of central New York and extreme northern Michigan being as much as 30 ins. To the southward the amount of snow decreases rapidly to 5 ins. in southern Maryland, eastern Kentucky, and southern Illinois. The extreme northern portions of the east Gulf States usually receive only about 1 in. of snow during the month.

WEEKLY TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION—JANUARY NORMALS.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending Jan. 2. Average.	Temperature. Week ending Jan. 2. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending Jan. 2. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending Jan. 2. Departure from normal.	January normals. Temperature.	January normals. Precipitation.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	°	Ins.
GULF STATES.						
Jacksonville	58	+3	0.2	−0.4	55	3.1
Miami	70	+3	0.7	+0.3	67	3.4
Key West	72	+3	1.7	+1.3	70	2.0
Tampa	64	+4	2.2	+1.8	60	2.8
Pensacola	56	+3	2.2	+1.2	52	4.0
Mobile	54	+2	2.6	+1.6	52	4.8
Montgomery	52	+4	2.0	+1.0	48	5.1
Anniston	48	+6	1.4	+0.4	42	5.3
Birmingham	48	+2	2.8	+1.8	45	5.3
Meridian	50	+5	1.7	+0.3	45	5.5
Vicksburg	52	+4	3.6	+2.2	48	5.7
New Orleans	54	0	1.7	+0.6	54	4.6
Shreveport	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	4.4
Little Rock	48	+6	1.9	+0.7	41	4.8
Fort Smith	46	+7	1.1	+0.5	38	2.3
Bentonville	42	+8	1.2	+0.6	34	2.6
Oklahoma	40	+5	T.	−0.2	35	1.3
Abilene	50	+7	0	−0.2	43	0.9
Fort Worth	54	+9	T.	−0.2	44	0.9
Dallas	52	.....	0.1	.....	.....	.....
Palestine	56	+9	0.2	−0.7	46	3.9
Taylor	56	+8	T.	−0.6	48	2.8
Houston	58	.....	0.7	.....	.....	.....
Galveston	60	+6	0.5	−0.5	54	3.6
Corpus Christi	64	+10	T.	−0.3	54	2.2
San Antonio	62	+11	0	−0.3	51	1.7
Del Rio	56	+5	0	−0.2	52	0.8
OHIO VALLEY AND TENNESSEE.						
Memphis	48	+7	3.5	+2.3	41	5.2
Nashville	42	+3	1.1	+0.1	39	4.8
Chattanooga	44	+2	1.2	+0.3	41	5.6
Knoxville	44	+5	1.0	0	39	5.0
Lexington	40	+6	0.9	0	33	3.8
Louisville	40	+5	1.1	+0.2	34	3.9
Evansville	40	+7	2.7	+1.9	32	3.7
Indianapolis	36	+7	1.8	+1.0	28	2.8
Cincinnati	38	+7	1.4	+0.7	30	3.4
Dayton	36	+5	1.6	+1.0	30	3.0
Columbus	36	+6	0.9	+0.3	29	3.0
Parkersburg	38	+6	1.3	+0.7	31	3.2
Elkins	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	3.3
Pittsburgh	33	+6	0.9	+0.2	31	2.9
LAKE REGION.						
Canton	16	−2	0.6	−0.2	16	3.2
Syracuse	26	+1	1.9	+1.3	23	2.1
Oswego	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	3.2
Buffalo	30	+3	2.1	+1.4	25	3.3
Erie	30	+1	1.1	+0.5	27	3.0
Cleveland	32	+4	0.8	+0.2	26	2.4
Toledo	32	+5	1.9	+1.5	26	1.9
Detroit	32	+6	0.8	+0.4	24	2.0
Saginaw	28	+4	0.1	−0.4	22	2.3
Alpena	26	+4	0.1	−0.4	19	2.2
Grand Rapids	28	+3	0.2	−0.4	24	2.8
Chicago	34	+7	T.	−0.4	25	2.0
Fort Wayne	32	.....	1.3	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	32	+10	0.2	−0.3	21	2.0
Green Bay	24	+8	0.2	−0.2	15	1.7
Escanaba	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1.6
Ludington	26	.....	0.3	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	20	+4	0.2	−0.4	13	2.2
Marquette	24	+5	0.1	−0.5	16	2.0
Duluth	20	+9	T.	−0.2	8	1.0
UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.						
St. Paul	26	+11	T.	−0.2	13	0.9
La Crosse	26	+8	T.	−0.3	16	1.1
Madison	24	+5	0.2	−0.3	17	1.6
Charles City	26	+13	0.1	−0.2	11	1.0
Dubuque	28	+7	T.	−0.5	19	1.5
Davenport	30	+7	0.3	−0.2	22	1.6
Des Moines	32	+10	0.1	−0.3	20	1.2
Keokuk	34	+8	0.2	−0.4	25	1.7
Peoria	34	+10	0.8	+0.2	23	2.2
Terre Haute	36	.....	2.3	.....	.....	.....
Springfield, Ill.	32	+4	1.0	+0.4	26	2.2
Hannibal	34	+6	0.2	−0.2	27	2.2
St. Louis	36	+3	3.4	+2.8	31	2.3
Cairo	42	+7	1.7	+0.8	35	3.8
PACIFIC COAST.						
Tatoosh Island	46	+3	5.2	+2.1	41	12.2
Seattle	46	+6	2.2	+0.9	39	4.5
North Head	46	+3	2.9	+1.1	42	6.7
Portland, Oreg.	48	+8	2.3	+0.6	39	6.5
Roseburg	46	+5	2.5	+1.1	41	5.7
Eureka	50	+3	3.3	+1.5	47	7.6
Red Bluff	44	−1	2.8	+1.8	46	3.9
Sacramento	48	+3	1.4	+0.7	46	3.7
San Francisco	50	0	0.3	−0.7	50	4.3
Fresno	50	+5	0.4	−0.1	45	1.6
San Luis Obispo	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	4.7
Los Angeles	58	+3	T.	−0.8	55	2.8
San Diego	56	+1	T.	−0.5	54	2.0

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending Jan. 2. Average.	Temperature. Week ending Jan. 2. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending Jan. 2. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending Jan. 2. Departure from normal.	January normals. Temperature.	January normals. Precipitation.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	°	Ins.
ATLANTIC COAST.						
Eastport	22	0	1.1	+0.3	20	3.8
Portland, Me.	26	+2	3.4	+2.5	22	3.8
Burlington	20	+2	1.4	+1.0	16	1.8
Northfield	18	+2	1.3	+0.6	15	2.5
Concord	26	+3	1.3	+0.5	22	3.3
Boston	32	+2	1.5	+0.6	28	3.8
Nantucket	36	+2	2.5	+1.7	32	3.4
New Haven	32	+2	2.9	+2.1	28	3.9
Albany	26	+1	1.8	+1.2	23	2.6
Ithaca	26	0	1.5	+0.9	24	2.2
Binghamton	30	+6	1.8	+1.3	23	2.0
New York	34	+5	2.8	+1.9	31	3.8
Scranton	32	+5	1.2	+0.5	26	2.8
Harrisburg	34	+3	1.6	+0.9	29	2.8
Philadelphia	34	+1	2.5	+1.7	32	3.4
Trenton	34	+2	2.2	+1.5	30	3.2
Atlantic City	36	+2	3.4	+2.6	32	3.4
Baltimore	36	+1	1.7	+1.0	34	3.2
Washington	36	+2	2.7	+1.9	33	3.4
Norfolk	48	+7	1.0	+0.2	41	3.4
Richmond	46	+7	2.1	+1.4	38	3.0
Lynchburg	40	+2	1.4	+0.5	38	3.7
Wytheville	38	+5	1.0	+0.1	33	4.3
Asheville	42	+6	1.6	+0.6	33	4.7
Charlotte	46	+5	1.4	+0.5	41	4.3
Raleigh	46	+6	1.5	+0.8	40	3.6
Hatteras	50	+2	2.2	+1.1	47	4.9
Wilmington	50	+4	1.7	+0.9	46	3.5
Charleston	54	+4	0.6	−0.3	50	3.4
Greenville	46	.....	1.8	.....	.....	.....
Columbia, S. C.	48	+3	0.6	−0.1	45	3.3
Augusta	52	+5	0.2	−0.8	47	4.2
Atlanta	48	+5	2.0	+1.0	43	5.3
Macon	50	+5	1.6	+0.6	46	5.2
Savannah	54	+3	0.4	−0.3	51	3.1
Thomasville	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	4.1
MOUNTAIN REGION.						
Miles City	30	+14	0.4	+0.3	14	0.6
Havre	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	0.7
Kalispell	34	+14	0.3	−0.2	20	1.6
Helena	34	+13	0.1	−0.1	20	0.9
Yellowstone Park	26	+7	0.4	0	18	2.2
Sheridan	28	+8	0.6	.....	18	.....
Lander	26	+9	T.	−0.1	17	0.4
Cheyenne	32	+4	T.	−0.1	26	0.4
Grand Junction	30	+5	0.1	0	25	0.5
Denver	34	+4	T.	−0.2	30	0.4
Pueblo	36	+6	T.	−0.1	29	0.4
Amarillo	42	+8	0.1	−0.1	34	0.6
El Paso	44	+1	0	−0.1	44	0.5
Roswell	42	+3	0	−0.1	39	0.5
Sante Fe	30	+2	0	−0.2	28	0.6
Flagstaff	32	+6	T.	−0.4	27	2.1
Phoenix	52	+2	0	−0.1	50	1.2
Yuma	54	0	T.	−0.1	54	0.4
Independence	42	+2	T.	−0.2	40	0.9
Tonopah	32	+3	0.1	−0.1	29	0.7
Modena	30	+2	0.2	+0.1	28	0.7
Salt Lake City	34	+5	1.0	+0.7	29	1.4
Reno	38	+6	0.3	−0.2	32	2.0
Winnemucca	34	+5	0.2	0	29	1.0
Pocatello	32	+6	0.5	+0.4	25	0.7
Boise	38	+8	0.8	+0.5	30	1.9
Lewiston	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	1.6
Baker	28	+4	0.8	+0.4	24	1.3
Walla Walla	48	+14	0.4	0	33	2.0
Spokane	38	+10	0.9	+0.3	28	2.3
MISSOURI VALLEY.						
Springfield, Mo.	38	+6	1.6	+1.0	31	2.7
Columbia, Mo.	38	+9	0.4	−0.1	27	2.2
Kansas City	38	+10	T.	−0.3	26	1.1
St. Joseph	36	.....	T.	.....	.....	.....
Topeka	.....	.....	0	−0.2	26	0.9
Iola	40	+12	0	−0.2	28	1.0
Wichita	40	+9	T.	−0.2	30	0.8
Dodge City	38	+10	T.	−0.1	29	0.5
Concordia	36	+11	0	−0.1	24	0.7
North Platte	32	+8	T.	−0.1	23	0.5
Lincoln	32	+10	T.	−0.1	21	0.6
Omaha	32	+10	0.1	−0.1	22	0.6
Sioux City	28	+11	0.2	+0.1	16	0.6
Valentine	30	+10	T.	−0.1	18	0.5
Rapid City	34	+11	T.	−0.1	22	0.4
Pierre	28	+10	0.1	0	16	0.5
Huron	24	+10	T.	−0.1	11	0.5
Moorhead	14	+8	0.2	+0.1	4	0.7
Devils Lake	14	+12	0.2	+0.1	0	0.6
Bismarck	20	+10	0.7	+0.6	8	0.5
Williston	18	+9	0.2	+0.1	6	0.6

NOTE.—T indicates amount too small for measurement.

CHART 1.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., JANUARY 2, 1923.

CHART 2.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., JANUARY 2, 1923.

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